Help The Red Cross

THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Businessmen and Investors

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The Nation's Business

Give Business Chance to Carry the Load

The monumental plan for postwar demobilization of U. S. business just drawn up by Bernard M. Baruch follows in general terms the lines indicated in the pattern and program given War Assets Corp. Ltd. for achieving that same job in Canada.

But the Baruch plan covers one other most important angle. One section says in effect: So that loans made available can be repaid and to encourage new enterprises, a postwar tax law should be drafted now, during the war, and put on the shelf for use after the war. This tax law would make known in advance the reductions in tax rates from wartime to peacetime levels.

The same thing has been urged for Canada several times in these columns. Let the administration announce now in rough outline the budget it sees one year beyond victory. Progressive-Conservatives could probably agree to its general terms. CCF'ers would undoubtedly draft their own.

This business of taxation has risen far beyond the game of vote-catching. The readiness of the Canadian people to accept sacrificial wartime taxation and to sweat out their semi-annual purchases of Victory Bonds has abundantly demonstrated that wise fiscal policy is a national not a party matter.

All Canadian parties are now committeed to a postwar policy of full employment. Liberals and Progressive-Conservatives hope to achieve full employment through the capacity of business to give continuous, high level employment. The Socialists plan to put most people on the Government payroll and starve the rest on to it.

Tax policy of the Canadian Government in the years immediately after the war is one of the most important single factors in determining the plans men of interprise make, in determining how many people they will continue to employ. And now is the time plans that will bear fruit in the immediate postwar years are being or should be made.

As aptly summarized by the Winnipeg Free Press, our present tax system "contains—besides many less important faults—four intolerable injustices which do not exist in the British or United States systems."

1. Our tax laws are undemocratic because they vest in tax officials sweeping discretionary powers.

2. Our tax system taxes the same income twice through the Corporation tax and the personal income tax system.

3. Capital is taxed as income in annuity and pension cases. Capital is not in Canada taxable. Buyers of annuities or pensions invest their capital. Yet when the pension starts to pay off, this withdrawal of capital is taxed as income.

4. Tax collecting machinery, under the pressure of wartime burdens, has bogged down. Tax staffs simply cannot keep up with the job. Result is the taxpayer may not know for two years or more whether he has paid his due taxes, overpaid or underpaid, for which he is heavily penalized.

Our Canadian tax structure is just a 1915 Tin Lizzy to which a ridiculous array of gadgets have been bolted, nailed and glued as people thought up new ones in the intervening years.

Now is the time for our fiscal authorities to produce a decent machine.

Now is the time for our leaders to draw business a rough chart as to its future—and to that taxes are a chief key.

To do otherwise, to delay, is to treat business like a horse drained for blood, needled for serums today, and expected to win races at heavy weights on a muddy track tomorrow.

• • •

U. S. ACTION FEEDS INFLATION FIRES

The action of the U. S. Congress in overriding the Presidential veto on the tax bill is very largely a move in the intense political warfare preliminary to this year's Presidential elections. Nevertheless the results of the fiscal policy determined by that revolt are filled with the most serious implications for Canada.

"A pay-as-we-go policy to the utmost possible limit to avert inflation" is a plank in The Financial Post's wartime platform for Canada. And painful though our enormous taxation is, strenuous as we find the duty of buying war bonds, twice a year, bothersome as submitting to the multitude of wartime restrictions continues to be, most Canadian are now very thankful that Canada's wartime leaders had the courage and wisdom to hold fast to a policy that adds strength to our war effort today, defends us against painful disasters tomorrow.

In its revolt against President Roosevelt, the U. S. Congress commits its people to a fiscal course leading in the opposite direction from the Canadian.

Congress passed a bill taxing another $2,315 millions out of the bulging pockets of the American people.

FDR had asked for an additional $10,500 millions in revenue. Electioneering Wendell Willkie boldly (and apparently unprofitably in view of his declining popularity in public opinion polls) declared that an extra $16,000 millions was little enough.

This "let-'em-off-easy" tax policy simply pours more high-test gasoline on the inflation fires already leaping high and dangerously in many sectors of the U. S. economy.

What the Americans do and don't do is their own affair — except that the Congressional failure to put brakes on inflation will add enormously to the Canadian problem of keeping brakes on inflation.

Increased U. S. prices will mean increased prices on many of our imports—or increased subsidies.

Increased U. S. prices for farm products will intensify the pressure of Canadian farm interests for "me too" benefits.

Increased U. S. wage rates will intensify the pressure for higher Canadian wage rates.

U. S. PRESIDENT BIG CANADIAN CONCERN

While U. S. politics is really no Canadian's business, there is inevitably concern about the forthcoming Presidential election. Relations between these two countries are as intimate as sun and growth, water and wetness. Canadians have had 14 years experience of Roosevelt's policy with respect to Canada. He has proved himself a good neighbor and equally important a good neighbor to the rest of the world that is willing to be neighborly.

One sagacious U. S. observer has declared:

"President Roosevelt's stubborn insistence on holding the line of economic stabilization, reflected in his two blistering veto messages on the price-subsidy and tax bills, has widened the cleavage between the White House and Congress on home-front policies, and it will continue to widen despite—or perhaps because of—the approaching elections.

"At no time since he has become President has Roosevelt had less support on Capitol Hill than he has today."

Wendell Willkie once told The Post: The only reason so many Canadians side with Roosevelt is because you're accustomed to him. There is undoubtedly much truth in what he said.

Roosevelt and his policies, Canadians know. The policies of probable successors we know only vaguely, or in the case of a few contenders, we are fearful because of isolationist blasts they have let loose in campaign speeches.

Polite as we may be about keeping out of our neighbor's affairs, we Canadians have a mighty big interest in the policies, attitudes and statesmanship of the man who lives in the White House.

Can. Output Aluminum Holds Well

Production Reduced in United States But Flow Keeps Up Here — U. S. Saves on Coal

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—If no sudden shifts in the war or present marketing arrangements occur, indications are that Aluminum Co. of Canada will produce much larger volume of aluminum metal in 1944 than in 1943, even though 1943 output was a record and substantially greater than the 672 million pounds turned out in 1942.

Current output is running at a little more than a billion pounds a year and some further increase seems possible from existing plants as operations become still more closely knit.

While aluminum supply in the U. S. is reported "extremely easy" by Philip D. Wilson, WPB Aluminum and Magnesium chief, and closing down of some aluminum plants in the United States is emphasizing the situation, the United Nations may find it desirable to reduce output still further in the U. S. rather than in Canada, should a further reduction be dictated by the war.

Canada Saves U. S. Coal!

Much U. S. aluminum production depends on coal-generated electric power. This is not only costly but involves use of a great deal of coal, supply of which continues critical. Canadian electricity going into aluminum shipped to the U. S. is estimated as saving the U. S. enough coal to heat 1½ million homes for a year!

Undoubtedly more electric power could be used in the U. S. now. By continuing to take large quantities of aluminum from Canada, U. S. Government authorities can assure larger quantities of power for other war and nonwar uses than would

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—Photo Jean Merrill.

WORLD RELIEF FINANCIER

Hendrik Peter Van Gelder, Toronto, will be stationed in Washington when he takes over his new post in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. As deputy director-general in charge of finance and administration, the 62-year-old retired superintendent of foreign branches of the Canadian Bank of Commerce is one of three Canadians to serve under the director-general of UNRRA, former Governor Herbert H. Lehman. Mr. Van Gelder retired on Jan. 1, 1944, after 40 years' service with the bank in Mexico, Cuba, Brazil, England, United States and Canada. Head of the foreign department since 1923, Mr. Gelder was born in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1881, coming to New York in 1903, thence to Canada in 1912. He speaks Dutch, German, French and Portuguese.

Health Bill Won't Hit Employers

Ottawa to Assume Collection and Remittance Job in Revised Draft of Medical Plan

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—From the businessman's point of view, probably the most important change in the new Health Insurance Bill, submitted to the parliamentary Social Security Committee, is deletion of a charge on employers.

Under the original draft, presented a year ago, employers had to contribute that portion of an employee's premium which was beyond the employee's capacity to pay. Obviously the person most heavily affected would be the employer of low-wage labor, notably the farmer with unpaid help working for their keep. Much of this would have been uncollectable, and the onus of making good the difference lay on the province—with the highest deficits probable in the very provinces least able to pay.

This is all changed now. The employer contributes nothing.

Health Minister Ian MacKenzie, presenting the draft bill, commented that such charges on employers "impose a burden upon industry by increasing the cost of production, thereby making competition with similar industries in other countries more difficult."

"Contribution by the employer," he went on, "lends itself to low wages, a low standard of working conditions, poor health, poor physique and consequent dissatisfaction on the part both of employer and employee."

Fault in Original Bill

Another grave fault of the original Bill was the high unit cost to the contributor. Actual cost of medical care has been computed at $21 per person. If children are to be treated free as a general charge upon the community, this worked out to $26 for each adult, or 50 cents a week for a single man and $1 a week for a married man. This was much too high, in a country where 62% of wage-earners, according to the 1941 census, have an annual income of less than $950.

The difference was partially met, under the old scheme, by assessing contributors. This was extraordinarily complex and cumbersome and, in the opinion of tax experts, would have been quite unworkable.

Both these defects have been scrapped.

Instead of 50 cents a week, con-

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

To Check on Entry U.S. Stock Salesmen

Canadian Immigration Department Undertakes Investigation of Qualifications of Stock Salesmen Now in Canada or Attempting to Enter

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA. — Investigations are now being conducted by the immigration service here into the United States record of stock salesmen recently arrived in Canada from that country.

Following recent investigations deportation orders have been issued against three. One is still in Canada, having carried the deportation order to appeal. Another was visiting the United States when the order was issued, and was refused re-entry at the border. He too is appealing the order, but meanwhile is kept outside the country. The third man was found to have fled to the United States voluntarily before the deportation order could be served upon him.

Technically Barred

Speaking in general terms and not on the deportation orders mentioned officials state that if the Immigration Act were fully enforceable, no one with a record of conviction for a criminal offense could enter Canada in the first place. Applicants for "landing permits" are asked a series of questions, ending with this:

"Are you otherwise debarred by the regulations of the Immigration Act?"

By answering "No" to this question the entrant states in effect that he has no criminal record, since the Act debars those who have. In practice, however, there is no effective method of checking the veracity of answers to this question by the 30 million persons who cross the border each year. No U. S. citizen entering Canada is required to produce a police document or other certification of respectability; Canada accepts his word. Therefore, unless a man for some reason arouses the suspicion of an immigration officer at the border, he comes in on his own recognizances.

Onus on Government

Once in, no one can be ejected except by due process of law. The onus is then on the Government to prove that he is an undesirable.

A man without Canadian domicile, convicted of a criminal offense in Canada, can be deported anyway, but violation of Ontario Securities Commission regulations is not a criminal offense. Unless a man is sent to jail for such conviction, he does not become liable for deportation thereby.

Active steps are being taken, however, to obtain information about the United States backgrounds of recent arrivals who have entered the security business in Canada.

Securities Commission Fines Stock Salesmen

Dorfman, Golub and Stickle Fined for Violating Act

By GALEN CRAIK

OSHAWA.—Leo Dorfman, Toronto stock dealer, Samuel Golub, alias Dacks, of New York, and A. H. Stickle, Toronto salesman, appeared in police court here February 24 before Magistrate E. A. Gee, charged with infractions of the Ontario Securities Act.

Ontario Securities Commission officials testified, also one of the men who had lost a considerable sum of money in a stock deal engineered by Golub and Stickle.

Two $1,000 Fines

Dorfman, charged with responsibility for violating the Act by permitting Golub, an unregistered securities salesman, to do business without being registered, was fined $1,000 and costs.

Golub, charged with trading in securities without being registered, was fined $1,000 and costs.

Stickle, charged with agreeing to resell securities offered for sale, contrary to regulations under the Act, was fined $350 and costs. He is a registered stock salesman.

The fines were paid.

Maximum sentence includes a six months' jail term, as well as the fine. As first offenders, it was explained, the men got off with maximum fines. Their legal advisers, Thomas M. Mungovan, K.C., and Joseph Sedgewick, K.C., claimed their clients' offenses were "more technical than moral," that although there might have been some "slight technical irregularities" in the methods of sale, there was no evidence the securities offered were other than as represented. They urged a "money penalty" as sufficiently drastic under the circumstances.

Allan Annis, K.C., crown attorney, did not press for the jail term for Dorfman or Stickle, which, he said, "in many ways I believe Dorfman has earned."

Mystery Man

Golub, big, dark, heavy-faced New Yorker described by Joseph A. Mahon, OSC solicitor, as an "outstanding salesman," was the key figure in the case. Dorfman had told OSC investigators Golub was an "oil expert" who came down from the Canadian West last summer to do technical work for the company in which Dorfman was then a partner, of Duncan Neill & Co., according to testimony of an OSC investigator.

Arthur Verity, OSC investigator, described the source of Golub's alias "Dacks." He said that Dorfman had apparently looked out his window to the shoe store sign across the

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

Cancels License Of Leo Dorfman

The Ontario Securities Commission announces that Leo Dorfman, fined $1,000 for breach of the Ontario Securities Act in Oshawa last week, has had his license to engage in the securities business cancelled.

MacLean Office Bombed Again

For the second time in this war the London office of The MacLean Publishing Co., Ltd., has been bomb-blasted by the Luftwaffe.

According to a cable from George J. Jessup, MacLean's London manager, the offices in Quadrant House, Pall Mall, were wrecked last week in a German raid. There were no casualties, and the staff was able to salvage most of the important possessions.

Pending reconstruction of the offices, Mr. Jessup is carrying on business for the MacLean organization at 57 Goldsmith Avenue, Acton, London W3.

First air raid damage to the MacLean offices occurred on Oct. 11, 1940, when bomb blast shattered every window and partition glass in the company's former premises in the Sun Life Building on Trafalgar Square. Mr. Jessup's cable indicates that the damage was much greater in last week's raid.

Although the recent German raids have been of much less intensity than those of the 1940-41 blitz, Londoners nevertheless are carrying on under "awful strain," Mr. Jessup reports.

Howe Indicates Trend Canadian Air Planning

In Making Northwest Airway 100% Canadian, Dominion Still Not Being Isolationist — Definitely Favors Multilateral Plan

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA. — Munitions Minister Howe's announcement that Canada was taking over the entire cost of developing the Northwest Staging Route of our international airway was the first concrete indication that a Canadian aviation policy has been taking shape.

Mr. Howe said that "at an early date" he hoped to make a full statement of Canadian policy in this important field. Meanwhile, he said enough to give a strong hint of its broad outlines.

His emphasis on Canadian hope that "the right to use the route will become part of a general scheme of international co-operation . . . within a suitable international framework," recalled Prime Minister Mackenzie King's use of the word "international" as opposed to "Commonwealth" in his statement on Lord Halifax's speech. There is little doubt here that the Canadian attitude, when revealed, will prove to be definitely against any form of closed corporation, an "all-Red route" or hemispheric cartel system, and definitely in favor of a multilateral organization open to all nations of good will.

Total cost of northwestern airway development, Mr. Howe revealed, has been $58.5 millions, of which $46 millions went for the Northwest Staging Route, $6 millions for flight strips along the Alaska Highway, and $2 millions for flight strips on the Mackenzie River route. This last project may prove in the end to be the most important of all, for it's the shortest air route to central Russia and to India, going almost directly across the Pole.

Development of the routes was

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

Mercury Mills Refunds Bonds

A new issue of $800,000 first mortgage serial and term bonds is planned by Mercury Mills to provide funds for redemption of old issues totalling approximately $800,000 bearing 5% interest.

The new bonds, it is understood, will comprise $400,000 of serial bonds due $50,000 annually from 1945 to 1952 and $400,000 of 15-year sinking fund bonds due 1959. Interest rate on serial bonds maturing 1945-48 inclusive will be 3%; on maturities from 1949-52, 3½% and on the 15-year bonds 4%.

U. K. Trains Critical Eye On Cartels

Kenneth R. Wilson, Ottawa, correspondent of The Financial Post, is now in Britain with a group of Canadian editors at the invitation of the British Ministry of Information.

By KENNETH R. WILSON

LONDON.—There was a time when the pronouncements of the powerful Federation of British Industries, representing 182 trade associations, were treated with considerable deference in this country. When it issued last week its special report on international trade policy, its reception was indicative of Britain's changed critical attitude to postwar plans emanating from so-called "big business." This particular plan, while deemed forward looking when compared with previous pronouncements, was criticized as lacking detailed suggestions as to how the vision of the brave new world might be realized. Also this and all similar proposals are being closely scrutinized to find the extent to which they support continuance of cartelization of industry which is much under fire here.

Features of the report of special interest to Canada are:

Six Factors

(1) Britain must increase visible merchandise exports by 40% or 50% above pre-war level to meet even the pre-war scale of imports.

(2) An international economic council must be created to give conscious direction to world trade. "A suggested nucleus already exists in the collaboration among the United Nations.

(3) Britain cannot permit uncontrolled imports after the war, but the extent of import regulation required will depend on how far multilateral trading arrangements can be devised and operated.

(4) The licensing or quota system is greatly to be desired as a more

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

Sizing Up The Labor Code

Leading Labor Counsel Gives First Thorough Analysis

Now two weeks old, Canada's first national labor code has aroused singularly little informed comment. Aside from the implied intention to extend the code in principle by all provinces except Quebec, the following analysis is the first authoritative criticism presented to the Canadian public. The author, an eminent Canadian labor counsel, prefers to remain anonymous.

Although the Wartime Labor Relations Regulations P.C. 1003 were enacted primarily to secure harmonious labor relations in industries essential to the prosecution of the war, the Dominion Government failed to introduce such important legislation until the fifth war year.

Principal objection raised after the Regulations were tabled in the Commons on Feb. 17 were that they are limited in application to war industries and are only a temporary enactment which, unless extended, will expire with the passing of the war emergency period.

Conversion A Complication

Dominion Parliament's jurisdiction in labor matters is rigidly confined under the BNA Act, but it is understood all provinces, except Quebec, urged that the new code embrace all industry. This is of particular moment, especially in view of the fact that many war plants are gradually changing over to peacetime production.

Further, unless the provinces by legislation extend the Regulations to cover all industry, jurisdictional disputes are bound to arise from time to time, especially in plants engaged in the production of both consumers' goods and munitions and supplies of war. Although the Regulations do not stipulate to what extent plants must be on war production to bring them under the Labor Relations Board's jurisdiction, this will in all likelihood be clarified in administration.

Ontario Government already has intimated its intention to introduce legislation to extend the Regulations to cover all industries in the province, and in view of the endorsement given the Regulations by prominent trade unionists, the leading opposition party in the Legislature, the CCF, have no option but to support the Government in this legislation which will therefore be assured safe passage.

Although the Regulations take no recognition of prior decisions of provincial labor courts or tribunals, Labor Minister Mitchell stated in the House on Feb. 24 that such decisions will be "fully considered and adequately covered" when arrangements are completed with the provinces for the administration of the Regulations.

The Regulations afford employees freedom of organization and association.

Consistent with our democratic way of life, independent employees' associations are recognized and protected under the Regulations.

Strikes Not Precluded

Although the Regulations require employers and their employees' certified representatives to negotiate in good faith and make every effort to conclude a collective agreement, collective bargaining does not necessarily result in an agreement because if the parties fail to reach agreement, they are not bound to accept any decision of a conciliation board established to effect a settlement. Accordingly, an agreement between an employer and his employees may never be consummated.

In this respect, the Regulations may be seen weaker than the Ontario Collective Bargaining Act. However, in such event, employees may force settlement of the dispute by resorting to the strike weapon.

Experience has proved that conciliation boards, composed of representatives of each party and a neutral chairman, as provided by the Regulations, to be of very limited value and their effectiveness is minimized since their decisions are not binding upon the parties concerned.

Investigation Act Contrast

There is one notable difference between these Regulations and the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act as to the formation of these boards. Under the latter, the Minister of Labor was required to appoint members nominated by the parties whereas under the Regulations, the parties may make recommendations but the Minister is only required to appoint members who, in his opinion, are

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Pace of Business

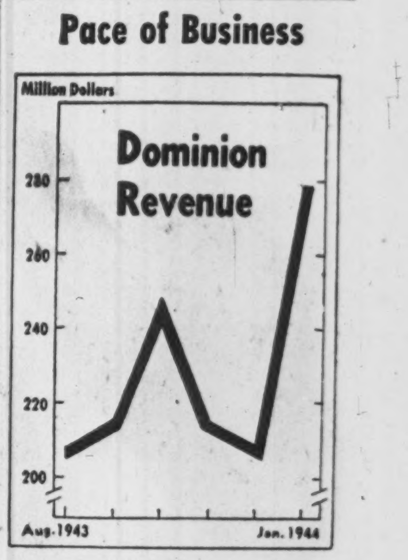

Chart shows Dominion Government revenue month by month from Aug., 1943, to Jan., 1944, with October and January peaks resulting from quarterly collections of income and excess profits taxes from business and the professions. Income and excess profits made up 57% of total revenue in Aug., 1943, 54% in September, 59% in October, 53% in November, 55% in December, and 60% in Jan. 1944.

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T. EATON Co LIMITED TORONTO CANADA

U. K. Trains Critical Eye On Cartels

(Continued from page 1)

flexible way than tariffs based on quantitative control of imports.

(5) Hope is expressed that a "new and workable system of world trade" will render unnecessary further commercial application of the most favored nation clause.

(6) No commitment is made on Empire policy but early consultation among representative business interests of the various parts of the Empire is urged.

Britain Now a Debtor

The Federation's estimate, that Britain must export half as much again as she did before the war to meet the pre-war import level underlines the fact she now is a debtor, not a creditor country due substantially to diminished income from foreign investments and services. There is also the problem of blocked sterling credits. Many hundreds of millions of pounds are due overseas countries which have during the war supplied Britain with various products outside Lend-Lease arrangements.

The view here is that Britain does not expect to make up this gap by a proportionate increase in her exports to Canada and other high standard countries, but by expansion of trade with low standard countries. Creation of an international economic council seems to envisage postwar extension of bodies such as the Combined Production and Resources Board and other joint Anglo - American - Canadian organizations. Apparently the Federation has in mind postwar extension to other United Nations of coordinating bodies as were originally created between Canada and the U. S. and now covering a wide field of war production and supply.

Federation Favors Quotas

It is significant that the Federation goes all-out for quotas, which it rather misleadingly calls licensing, in preference to tariffs. The advantage claimed is that quotas are more flexible and fit in with the proposed world economic council. Also it is believed the federation membership feels that quotas would permit lower costs than under a tariff system. Apparently the danger that quotas would tend to put an over-all ceiling on world trade outweighed the desirability for Britain of a proposed system of quantitative control of imports.

The Federation makes no commitment whether it favors an intra-Empire quota, replacing the present system of Empire tariff preferences, taking the view that Empire consultation of business interests is necessary before commitment to a policy can be made.

No Plans Yet

So far as can be learned, no plans have been made yet for such a conference. It is considered that certain questions of Empire preferences will be under review officially at government level during the forthcoming conference of Commonwealth premiers. So far, it appears that trade groups, such as the Federation, had not been consulted to any extent prior to the Ottawa Conference of 1932. Perhaps this is due in part to the present dominance of U. S. in expert discussions in recent months, due to the importance of Article Seven of the Lend-Lease and certainty that no intra-Empire program can have much meaning apart from whatever discussions are made tariff-wise by U. S.

Municipal Bonds

Feb. 29, 1944

	%	Due	Bid	Ask.	Yld. %
†Halifax ...	5	1961	117.00	120.00	3.47
Hamilton ..	5	1950	110.00	113.00	2.77
Montreal ..	5	1945	99.00	102.00	*
Ottawa ...	4½	1945	102.00	104.00	2.00
†Quebec ...	5	1959	115.00	118.00	3.45
Saint John	5	1950	106.25	109.25	3.50
†Toronto ...	4½	1955	123.00	126.00	1.87
†Vancouver.	5	1970	116.50	119.50	3.81
Winnipeg..	6	1950	113.50	116.50	3.12

†Payable Can. & N. Y. *Flat.

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Canadian Car & Foundry Company Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE— PREFERENCE STOCK

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty-two cents (52c) per share on the Paid Up Preference Stock of the Company for the quarter ending March 31st, 1944, has been declared, payable on the 11th day of April, 1944, to Shareholders of record on the 21st day of March, 1944.

By Order of the Board,

A. C. BOURNE,
Secretary.

Montreal, February 28th, 1944.

Keeping Posted

That story on Power Alcohol and what it might do to solve Canada's wheat surplus problem, provide high-grade feed for cattle and pigs and extra motor fuel (in a world whose known petroleum reserves are running down) comes from a man whose record and achievements would most certainly indicate that he knows what he is talking about.

Dr. M. M. Rosten who wrote this article specially for The Post has put his theories to the test in a big way in Europe and is carrying them further in the alcohol plant at Ontario Paper Co., Thorold.

The implications of his plan affect many great industries and all Canada.

* * *

Post editors have been much interested in reader reaction to a recent article on the relations between French and English Canadians. One French-Canadian reader writes us. (We haven't changed his picturesque phrasing in any way):

"You have given in plain word the situation as it is and every broad-minded people of this province think it the way you wrote it. If there were more articles written in that way by French and English Canadian papers no doubt that will help a good deal to a better understanding amongst the people of this province, and also throughout Canada."

Howe Hints At Air Plan

(Continued from page 1)

undertaken in three distinct stages. First, pioneer work having been done by Canadian bush pilots as far back as the '20's, a modest project was undertaken by the Canadian Government with its own funds in 1939. In Nov., 1940 the Canada-U. S. Permanent Joint Defense Board recommended further and faster work; United States equipment was assigned but Canada continued to bear the whole financial burden.

Lastly, after Pearl Harbor, it was found that heavier wartime traffic called for substantial additions and extensions to original Canadian plans. These were commenced on an understanding that Canada would foot the bill for "permanent" fixtures, while certain extras and frills would be charged to the U. S. These things were beyond ordinary Canadian standards and needs; besides, at that time we were short of U. S. dollars.

Accounts In Abeyance

Actually, no details were ever worked out, no bills presented, no settlements made. Accounts have remained in abeyance. Now they're wiped out by Canada's action in taking over the full cost and making the northwestern air developments 100% a Canadian job.

Canadian officials are anxious not to create the impression that this implies isolationism, or a refusal to co-operate. That may be one reason why Mr. Howe stressed our willingness to enter an international scheme, and to allow "greater freedom of movement of aircraft and air traffic." There is no desire to put a fence around Canadian airdromes.

Want To Hold Our Own

But, on the other hand, there is a very strong desire to retain full and unchallenged control of airway facilities on Canadian territory. A certain amount of wariness has been created here by loose talk of some Americans, who want "full control of everything built with American money." It is recognized that this attitude is not held by official Washington, but it is also recognized that another Congress might be in office after November next. Ottawa is taking care, now that we have U. S. dollars to spare, that no American money will be tied up in any Canadian airway base or facility.

Company Reports

Western Trust

Years ended Jan. 1:	1944	1943
Earned per share ...	$5.33	$2.24
Paid	2.00	2.00
Total net assets	1,658,780	1,700,639
Gtd. liabilities	148,373	223,733
Shareholders' equity.	1,510,407	1,476,906

(Previous year's figures bracketed below.)

Western Trust Co., Winnipeg, reports net income more than doubled during the year ended Jan. 1, 1944. After provision of $27,200 ($12,400) for taxes, net income remaining was $53,601 ($22,565). Robert Johnston president, stated that collections on mortgages and agreements were much better than for many years, and pointed out that the position of the western farmer was in general much improved, owing to orderly marketing of a large carry-over from 1942 crop and high level of production of cattle, hogs and dairy produce. Mortgages and agreements held in capital account were reduced to $546,264 ($602,187), in addition to $337,969 ($416,833) covering Western Realty Co., a wholly-owned subsidiary whose assets consist of real estate transferred from Western Trust Co. Stocks, bonds, and debentures in capital account (including interest) were increased to $484,304 ($347,137). In guaranteed account, mortgages and agreements stood at $137,496 ($199,219) and bonds at $10,877 ($24,515). Reserves were considered sufficient to take care of all reasonable contingencies and were maintained at the previous year's level of $250,000 for general reserve, $80,000 against doubtful mortgages, and $56,447 against depreciation of security values.

Revised Health Bill Won't Hit Employer

(Continued from page 1)

tributors will now pay a flat rate of $1 a month. On top of this flat rate will be a payment according to income, with the same exemptions as for income tax except that there is no allowance for children. The graduated charge for health insurance is, for single persons, 3% of income in excess of $660; for married persons, 5% of income in excess of $1,200. This gets around the former anomaly whereby a married man in the very low income bracket paid a higher percentage of his income than a single man earning the same amount.

Moreover, the former insurance scheme created a bureaucracy for collection, and even made collection next to impossible except from wage earners. This has been met by tying the health insurance contribution to the federal income tax. Ottawa will collect it, then pay it back to provincial treasuries.

Reduce Provincial Inequalities

Due regard has now been paid to the financial inequality of the provinces. Previously, the contributor's flat-rate payment was so high that a huge percentage would be unable to pay it, and the onus of finding the difference was left to the province. Now, with only $12 a year as a flat rate, the number of those unable to pay has been greatly reduced.

Moreover, the responsibility of permitting "abatement" of the $12 payment has been left to the province. If a province thinks it can afford a generous "abatement," all right—its treasury must find the difference. Ottawa charges every participating province a straight $12 per qualified person, plus the graduated amounts paid by residents of the province on their incomes.

How It Will Be Paid

Payment system will be that Ottawa accepts an over-all responsibility. Ottawa pays each province a pro rata share of total costs, according to population—i.e. an amount equal to the average per capita cost for all provinces, multiplied by the number of qualified persons in the province. From this amount Ottawa deducts the full $12 flat rate for each qualified person, and the graduated contribution of all residents of the province. This leaves to the provincial treasury the cost of administration, and cost of any "abatement" they may permit of the $12 contribution from indigent citizens.

Ottawa will pay the difference between the total cost of medical care and the $12-per-person contributions, in so far as this difference is not met by the graduated payments of contributors. Total cost is expected to run around $250 millions per year. It is estimated that the flat rate contributions will amount to about $100 millions, the 3% and 5% income levies to about $50 millions, leaving a charge of $100 millions a year on the federal treasury.

Months of Work

All these changes are the result of months of work by an interdepartmental committee of civil servants, recruited from Finance, National Revenue, Unemployment Insurance Division of the Labor Department, Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Bank of Canada. They will doubtless be submitted to the forthcoming Dominion-provincial conference.

Only the financial provisions of the bill have been altered, except in minor detail. Major features of the health insurance plan remain—retention of the principle of private practice, extension of public health work and special provision for tubercular care and for mental illness.

Securities Commission Fines Stock Salesmen

(Continued from page 1)

street and christened Golub as Dacks.

OSC investigators testified that Golub had been brought in last summer to help Stickle, Dorfman's salesman, increase sales.

They said that Golub's reputation as an ace salesman apparently was well known to the "trade," so he was imported to lend a hand.

Golub's counsel admitted Golub, the "statistician," went along with Stickle. He may have done a little bit of talking with prospects, but Stickle was the man who did the selling, it was claimed.

Evidence was brought out regarding commissions which indicated that Golub was a very helpful travelling companion for Stickle.

Sales Skyrocketed

From April to July, 1943, Stickle's commissions totalled $500. From July to December, when "Salesman Sam" Golub, as he was called in testimony, went along "for the ride," the commissions skyrocketed to $20,000, according to testimony by OSC representatives.

23-cent Stock at $1.20

One of the highlights of OSC Investigator F. R. Fisher's evidence was that Golub and Stickle sold Mrs. Marvetta Bell, of Barrie, Ont., a number of shares of Vermilion Consolidated at $1.20 a share. The market price that day, he said, was 23 cents a share. He admitted that "some adjustment" had been made since with Mrs. Bell.

James F. Carnwith, manager of the T. G. Gale and Co. box factory, at Oshawa, was the only witness called to the stand. Others subpoenaed, in addition to Mrs. Bell, were Mrs. Catherine Behan, Joseph Borinsky, Harry Paulin and Thomas H. Chambers, all of Toronto.

Carnwith testified that he bought 5,500 shares of Metalore Mining Co., from Golub and Stickle in July, 1943, at 30 cents a share. He said they showed him maps of the mine location, told him a convincing story of the money to be made, assured him the stock should go to $1, wanted him to sign a selling order, to dispose of the stock when it rose to between 60 and 65 cents.

Carnwith said he "investigated" his Metalore stock later with a broker known to him and was told it "was pretty risky business."

Carnwith then described to the court his difficulties in securing the stock certificates.

Stickle, he said, put him off, telling him that the bookkeeper was away and he couldn't lay his hands on the stock certificates. Carnwith called a second time and was told the stock certificates had been found but that Stickle had forgotten to mail them.

Carnwith's third attempt to dispose of the stock was successful. He got the certificates but by this time, a month later, the price of the stock had dropped very considerably.

Payments Covered Up

OSC Investigator F. R. Fisher told of getting documents from Dorfman's office, and the story was carried on from there by Mr. Verity. Methods of payment to Golub, or Dacks, he charged, "were covered up in various ways." Cheques made out to Stickle were in some cases signed by Stickle himself. Others, he said, were signed by some one else. He mentioned three cheques particularly, made out to "A. Dacks," to "Sam Dacks," and to "S. Dacks," endorsed as they came.

An elaborate card index system in Dorfman's office enabled him to "go to any card, see what a man's got, what he holds, what he's paid for," said Mr. Verity.

Not "First Instance"

OSC Solicitor Mahon, in his evidence, asserted that this was not the "first instance of Dorfman employing an unregistered salesman." He mentioned a person named "Broadway Charlie" Sterne, also of New York, who apparently had completed a sales tour of Ontario, then slipped back to the United States.

Mahon said Dorfman may have intended to get OSC registration for Golub, but that rather than wait for a registration permit, he had gone ahead and used him as a salesman.

Dorfman, he said, had denied to him that certain documents were available, then turned them over to him the next day. Dorfman also maintained, he said, that "Dacks" was a Canadian, that he had kept him only eight or ten weeks, then dismissed him because he hadn't got along with Stickle, who claimed he (Stickle) had done "all the selling."

Bond Tenders

12 noon, Mar. 2, Canada Treasury Bills—$65,000,000, dated Mar. 3, payable June 2, 1944.

11 a.m., Mar. 12, Sch. Mun. of Village of St. Emilien de Desbiens, P.Q.—$27,000, 3½%, dated Jan. 1, 1944, redeemable serially from Jan. 1, 1945 to 1964. René Boivin, sec.-treas.

1.30 p.m., Mar. 24, Sch. Mun. of Port Alfred, P.Q.—$84,500, 3¼ or 3½%, dated May 1, 1944, redeemable serially from May 1, 1945 to 1959. Thr. Eug. Simard, sec.-treas.

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues—	Rate	Year	Due	Price
Stop & Shop, A	3%	1947	Apr. 1	103½
Do., 2nd mtge.	3%	1947	Apr. 1	103
Dom. El. P. ds.	6½%	1950	June 1	102
Acadia Sugar	▲4½%	1955	Apr. 1	102
Saguenay Pr. A ..	†	1966	Apr. 1	104
Do., B	°	1966	Apr. 1	104
Can. Canners A	‡4%	1951	May 1	102
Dom. Woollens	6%	1953	July 1	100

°$67,000. ‡$145,000. ▲$36,500. †$333,000.

Stock Issues—			
Can. For. Invest. 8%	Pref.	Apr. 1	105

Volume of Stock Sales

	Montreal Markets Indust.	Montreal Markets Mines	Toronto Markets Ind. & Mines
Feb. 29 ...	16,300	19,300	706,000
Feb. 28 ...	16,900	9,400	673,000
Feb. 26 ...	11,800	8,600	295,000
Feb. 25 ...	27,900	12,500	524,000
Feb. 24 ...	22,700	5,400	422,000
Feb. 23 ...	23,400	18,800	535,000

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the paid-up Capital Stock of the Corporation has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable

Saturday, the First Day of April

next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Fifteenth day of March 1944.

By order of the Board.

Walter F. Watkins,
Secretary.

TORONTO, Februry 23rd, 1944.

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To Canada, these war years have been years of transition — mammoth new power developments, acres of industries in former waste land, new motor highways, mass movement of population; expansion, restrictions and regulation of foreign trade, decrease in private debt, development of diversified farming.

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With the publication of this new, revised issue in March, The Business Year Book rounds out twenty years of publication as a fund of authentic information for businessman, public official, board of trade secretary, editor and teacher. This new volume will continue in that convenient big size, 9" x 12", that opens flat on your desk and stays that way. It will contain some 144 pages, around 50 devoted to Dominion affairs and Newfoundland with especial emphasis on the export field. It's a big $2.00 worth either as a business or personal investment. Better order today—paper conservation makes only a limited edition possible. The Financial Post, 481 University Avenue, Toronto 2, Canada.

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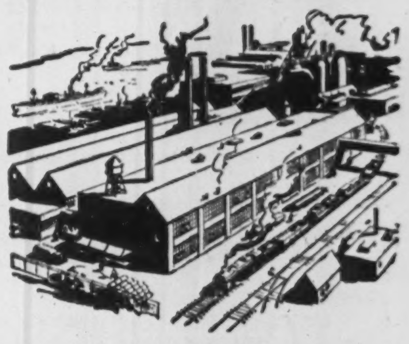

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Fine wool gabardines, in tans and putty shades, fully weather - proofed for all-weather wear. Tailored in the popular square - shouldered box back, the roomy raglan, or the military collar style — skeleton lined and pipe-seamed with shot silk for comfort. It's the topcoat for every occasion — serviceable and smart looking. A full range of sizes. Each 37.50.

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Simpson's

Provincial Transport Names New Director

At the annual meeting of Provincial Transport Co., James Wilson was added to the board of directors replacing H. R. Mallison. Other directors were re-elected and officers of the company in 1944 will be the same as in the preceding year.

FOR SALE

A going, profitable concern, connected with non-ferrous foundry trade. Fifty thousand will handle. Principals only.

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Bigwin Inn will be open for its 1944 summer season from late June until and including Labor Day.

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Weekly Record of Financing in Canada

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

Municipal—	Date Issued	—Sold to—	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
Montreal Protestant Central School Board	Feb.	Dominion Securities, Bank of Montreal, L. G. Beaubien & Co.	3%	1945-49	$126,000	98.891	.....
			3¼%	1950-54	150,000		
			3½%	1955-59	1,724,000		

OFFERINGS OF CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN SECURITIES

Bond Issues—	Date Issued	—Offered by—	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
Canadian Breweries	Feb.	Dominion Securities	4½%	1957-60	$1,200,000	*.....	.....
Paroisse Saint-Jacques de Montreal	Feb.	Rene T. Leclerc	2½ to 3½%	1945-64	346,000	*100	.....

*Offering price.

THE WASHINGTON LETTER

Think Fourth Term Boom to Suffer Over Congress Tax

By LAWRENCE SULLIVAN

WASHINGTON. — On the whole, the business community finds encouragement in the final outcome of the Congressional revolt against rather heady executive demands in legislative matters. So far as the tax bill goes, the whole thing is a standoff. The President was on sound economic ground in his demand for more revenue. And Congress was on equally solid Constitutional ground in its determination to frame tax legislation by its own lights.

The tone and temper of Mr. Roosevelt's veto message presented an unfortunate suggestion of executive usurpation. Congress may be cajoled; it can't be driven. The President's suggestion that the revenue bill had been enacted by both House and Senate in bad faith was the spark which really ignited the explosion. Congress had been acting as a rubber-stamp ratification body for so long it had forgotten its real power and authority. Only an extreme measure of provocation, as embodied in the President's impetuous veto message, could have stirred so violent a tempest.

The incident appears to entail two consequences of historical significance. First, Congress has served notice on all the world that executive agreements in fields where Congress shares constitutional responsibility, will be worth little unless ratified by the legislature. Second, the Fourth Term aspirations of the President's intimate political circle, have been battered horribly by the flaming revolt of the Democratic leaders in the House and Senate on the tax issue.

There is well nigh universal editorial agreement throughout the U. S. that the Congressional revolt presented a most unfortunate interlude in the President's campaign for militant unity on the home front in the final phases of the overseas offensive. It would be interesting to know, say many members of the legislature, who passed off on the President such poor advice.

A careful enquiry by the politically informed indicates that the Fourth Term boom has suffered far more than either the President or Congress.

• • •

Dewey Star Rising

The presidential star of Governor Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, continues to mount higher every week in the Republican firmament. A recent compilation of many regional polls, by the National Opinion Research Centre at the University of Denver, shows Governor Dewey far out-distancing all of his friendly rivals for the Republican nomination. These polls are taken, of course, only among Republican voters, and do not indicate the Governor's ultimate strength in the general elections in November. They reflect merely the party preference for the presidential nomination at the Chicago convention, which assembles June 26.

In the latest poll, Governor Dewey commands 42% of the vote, with Wendell Willkie next, 23%, and General Douglas MacArthur, third, 18%. The significant thing, however, is that Governor Dewey, without lifting a visible hand to improve his presidential position, has come forward by consistent strides.

As Governor Dewey's presidential stock goes up, that of Mr. Willkie's goes down. The Willkie vote in September was 29%. It dropped to 25% in the December poll, and is now down to 23%. A recent confidential poll suggested that Mr. Willkie will have not more than two or three delegates from New York State in the national convention, and only four or five from Indiana, his second "home state."

Party scouts are offering bets that Willkie will go into the convention next June with fewer than 100 delegates, out of a total of more than 1,000 voting.

Some of the more militant partisans now describe Wendell Willkie as "Roosevelt's secret weapon." In some states the report is heard that, failing the Republican nomination, Mr. Willkie will accept the vice-presidential nomination on the Roosevelt ticket from the Democratic convention, which also assembles in Chicago on July 26.

These reports offer material for highly interesting political speculations.

• • •

U. S. War Costs

War expenditures of the U. S. Government, including lend-lease (but not the routine civil expenditures of federal establishment), now are running in the neighborhood of $285 millions a day. The January figure was $7.4 billions for the month, an increase of 6.7% over December.

On a per capita basis, this amounts to $2.23 a day. The regular civil functions of the State, local and federal governments cost another 25 cents daily per capita. This makes total government spending at the rate of $2.48 a day per capita, against total revenues for all three levels of government combined, of $1 a day. The per capita deficit runs roughly $1.48 a day. These are the fundamental figures which ultimate plans for the postwar world must take into account. In the recent Baruch Report, they were ignored entirely.

These figures mean that out of every dollar spent for war, only 20 cents have been collected on a pay-as-you-go basis. The remaining 80 cents have been added to the national debt.

Our staggering rate of war production is today's basic currency of victory. Yet many sound economists insist that a greater proportion of the total outlay easily might have been collected in pay-as-you-go taxes. It is unfortunate that New Deal theorists here sought to cultivate the illusion of "painless taxation." As a result, fiscal policies of the Federal Government now emerge for all the world as perhaps the first major problem in postwar economic stability and reconstruction.

Dominion Bridge Now at Capacity

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—With plant working at capacity to produce war materials the last four years, Dominion Bridge Co. has had no opportunity to overhaul its equipment, much of which will have to be rebuilt or replaced after the war, President W. F. Angus informed shareholders at the annual meeting.

A considerable expenditure will be necessary to meet this condition after the war. The company is looking to the refundable portion of the excess profits tax to take care of it.

Officers of the company were re-elected at a subsequent meeting of the board of directors.

QuebecBudgets For Surplus Coming Year

Estimate Revenue at $92.6 Millions — May Reduce Sales Tax

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Budgeting for revenue of $92.6 millions—$2.4 millions more than the previous year—Quebec hopes to realize a surplus of $275,948 for the year ended Mar. 31, 1945 after taking care of all ordinary and capital expenditures

Revenue estimates for the 1944-45 fiscal year show no great change, most significant differences being increases of $1.7 millions in motor vehicle revenue, $1 million for liquor act permits and duties, $500,000 in tobacco tax revenue, $500,000 for Quebec Liquor Commission trade account (net), and a decrease of $1.3 millions for sales tax.

No increases in taxes were made in the budget and the intention of reducing the provincial 4% sales tax has been announced, explaining the decline in budgeted revenue from this item.

Hold Capital Items Down

Ordinary expenditures made up all but $7.4 millions of the $92.3 millions of total expenditures. Capital account items represented practically the same total as the $7.7 millions of the 1944 fiscal period.

Not included in budget estimates is $3.7 millions of revenue expected from amusement taxes and other sources which go for public charities. These appear likely to bring total revenue close to $100 millions.

An extra $5 millions of expenditures are provided for certain individual items in the 1945 budget. These include $1 million for civil service salary readjustments, $1 million for old-age pensions, $700,000 for cheese bonuses and $350,000 for seed grains.

Revenues Exceed Estimate

Revenue for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1944, is expected to be considerably higher than the $90.2 millions which had previously been estimated on ordinary account. Based on 10 months of actual experience and two months of estimate, revenue for the fiscal year just ending is expected to reach $92,542,000 which is practically the same as the $92,559,129 for next year.

Offsetting the higher realized revenue in the current fiscal year is a supplementary budget for the current year of $1,373,300, covering $412,000 for the Department of Labor, $218,000 for agriculture, etc.

Besides modifying the sales tax, it is planned to abolish the provincial tax on soft drinks, while other items are to be placed on the exempt list. These are expected to entail a $1.4 millions decrease in revenue.

The following tables show estimated ordinary revenues and expenditures for the year ended Mar. 31, 1945, as presented to the Quebec Provincial House:

ORDINARY REVENUES

From Taxes:	($000)
Treasury dept., revenue branch:	
Motor vehicle law	7,300
Gasoline tax	11,800
Duties on successions	9,500
Taxes on corporations	15,720
Taxes on trans. of secs.	300
License of hotels, res., etc.	330
Taxes on tobacco	4,200
Sales tax	11,700
Income tax	2,470
Other taxes	43
Total	63,363
Treas. dept., ins. branch	126
Alcoholic liquor acct.	3,000
Provincial secretary	398
Public works	36
Labor	100
Game	29
Attorney-general	175
Total	67,227
From other sources:	
Dom. of Canada subsidy	2,739
Interest:	
From sinking funds	1,700
From other accounts	341
Quebec Liquor Commission:	
Trade account	9,000
Less: Grant to public fund	1,000
Natural resources:	
Lands and forests	7,400
Mines	2,036
Game	398
Fisheries	62
Colonization	132
Fees, various depts.	660
Fines, various depts.	584
Miscell., various depts.	1,280
Total ord. revenue	92,559

EXPENDITURES

Departments:	Total ($000)	Ordinary ($000)	Capital ($000)
Mun. affairs	161	161	....
Agriculture	6,807	6,800	7
Econ. rec. brd.	4	4	....
Game	544	544	....
Coloniz't'n	3,967	3,967	....
Exec. coun.	1,528	1,528	....
Trd. & com.	522	522	....
Education	9,589	9,589	....
Legislation	1,100	1,100	....
Mines	683	683	....
Fisheries	640	500	140
Attor.-gen.	4,425	4,425	....
Health & social welfare	5,768	5,698	70
Prov. sec.	4,432	4,266	166
Lands & for.	2,704	2,691	13
Labor	7,955	7,955	....
Pub. works	4,600	4,100	500
Treasury	21,950	21,950	....
Roads	14,900	8,400	6,500
Total expend.	92,283	84,886	7,397

SUMMARY

Ordinary Account:	($000)
Ordinary revenues	92,559
Ordinary expend.	84,886
Surp. on ord. acct.	7,673
Capital account	7,397
Overall surplus	276

Parliament at Work

The Busy Man's Guide to the Week in the Federal Capital

No extra gas for motorists will be available this year, Munitions Minister Howe announced, (Hansard, p. 749,) although former users of heavy and bunker oil for heating, in all provinces save B.C., can get this fuel again. Restrictions on asphalt have been removed. B.C. can't get heavy oil because of the big drain on supplies by United Nations war fleets on west coast. Gas rationing, imposed because of U-boat warfare, is still necessary due to huge demand for aviation gasoline on the battle fronts. Mr. Howe said, "I cannot stress too strongly the need for conserving gasoline." AA category gas is not for pleasure driving. It is for "emergency driving" only.

Gallantry awards in this war have been won by some 1,200 young Canadians, Parliamentary Undersecretary MacMillan informed Flt. Lt. Sinclair. The list of names covers pages 809 to 823, inclusive, in Hansard.

Two-year cheese contract with Great Britain is being negotiated, Agriculture Minister Gardiner announced, (Hansard, p. 805,) It is hoped that country will "take all the cheese we can provide during the next two years." Any surplus supplies of butter and canned milk which may result can also be marketed in Britain, he said. He believed that subsidies, plus the floor under agricultural prices, "should result, if the weather is favorable, in a record production in dairy products in 1944."

The aluminum debate, spread over several days and a good many pages of Hansard, was summed up brightly (Hansard, p. 791) by E. G. Hansell, (SC, Macleod.) With the battle over whether or not evidence taken during war expenditures committee investigations should be tabled, Mr. Coldwell spiritedly affirming his charges had been substantiated, other members denying the CCF leader's assertions, and committee members referring in more or less guarded manner to the evidence, Mr. Hansell thought it should be tabled. He would like to know whether the report was a "whitewash, or whether his (Coldwell's) charges are eyewash."

DMS has its own investigators, continually seeking to cut down costs and checking up on infractions of wartime regulations, said Munitions Minister Howe. (Hansard, P. 785,). They investigate everything "in the nature of complaint or criticism . . . We even investigate anonymous letters. Several people are in jail today because of the investigations" thus carried out.

Caustically, Prime Minister King, in the debate on the Wednesday house sitting, (Hansard, p. 709,) hoped that the "public at least do not believe that the amount of work which is accomplished in this Parliament is to be estimated by the amount of talk, the amount of discussion." He hoped that, "having Wednesday free, some hon. members at least will take advantage of that day for debates which they may expect will follow later on and will thereby be able the better to express themselves in a few words, instead, as so often happens, of getting their first knowledge of a matter which is being discussed when it comes up under orders of the day."

More persons were charged under WPTB regulations in 1943 than in 1942, Parliamentary Undersecretary Abbott told A. H. Bence, (Prog. Con., Saskatoon.) There were 1,285 such cases in 1942, and 3,792 in 1943.

Canadian shipbuilding firms and workmen were more efficient than British shipping negotiators gave them credit for, said Hughes Cleaver, (Lib., Halton,) war expenditures committee chairman. He explained that Britain, badly in need of shipping earlier in the war, sent over men to arrange for ship production in Canada. The committee eventually found that prices offered, and resultant profits, were excessive. It ordered a cut in price, saving $30 or $40 millions on "ships already built." "Canadian shipbuilding firms and Canadian workmen," said Mr. Cleaver, "apparently were more efficient and better producers than the British thought they could be."

Plaudits for Agriculture Minister Gardiner came from an unexpected source. Progressive Conservative J. R. MacNicol said: "The little Napoleon from the West, (Mr. Gardiner,) does not need a parliamentary assistant, and I doubt if any minister in the cabinet has a more responsible or difficult job to handle. . . . He is a walking dynamo, and I congratulate the government upon having in the cabinet a man with the capacity of the minister of agriculture." But, mindful of his political affiliations, he hastened to add: "I do not want anyone to think that I am supporting what he does; I am speaking of his ability in handling his department."

An employee-employer national joint council is to be set up in the federal civil service, said Finance Minister Ilsley, (Hansard, p. 803.) With the announced government policy to promote "employee representation in private industry and the improvement of industrial relations generally," it is hoped that this will set an example in the industrial field. The council will be composed of six members each from the official and staff sides of the public service.

Good example of how to start a house battle was given by Hughes Cleaver, (Lib., Halton,) chairman of the war expenditures committee. During the long and heated debate on work of this committee he remarked (Hansard, p. 717) "I may say with every confidence that every word of evidence given in any sitting of a war expenditures committee is known within a few hours to the Tory board of strategy." Progressive-Conservative indignation knew no bounds. Mr. Cleaver was compelled to withdraw his statement, at the request of Mr. Speaker.

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation affairs were debated acrimoniously and at length. Hansard's factual account falls between pages 893 and 930, less a slight digression from pages 894 to 897 while honorable members debated whether there should be a debate or not. Some members charged the CCF got too much publicity, the CCF felt they got too little. War Services Minister LaFleche denied there had been any government interference with the CBC, rowed with Mr. Coldwell over the term "national socialist." Motion for the appointment of a committee to consider the annual report and policies of the CBC was finally approved.

—Photo by Blank & Stoller.

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Percy M. Fox, general manager of Lake St. John Power & Paper Co. and St. Lawrence Paper Mills Co., who has been elected a director of both companies and also of St. Lawrence Corp.

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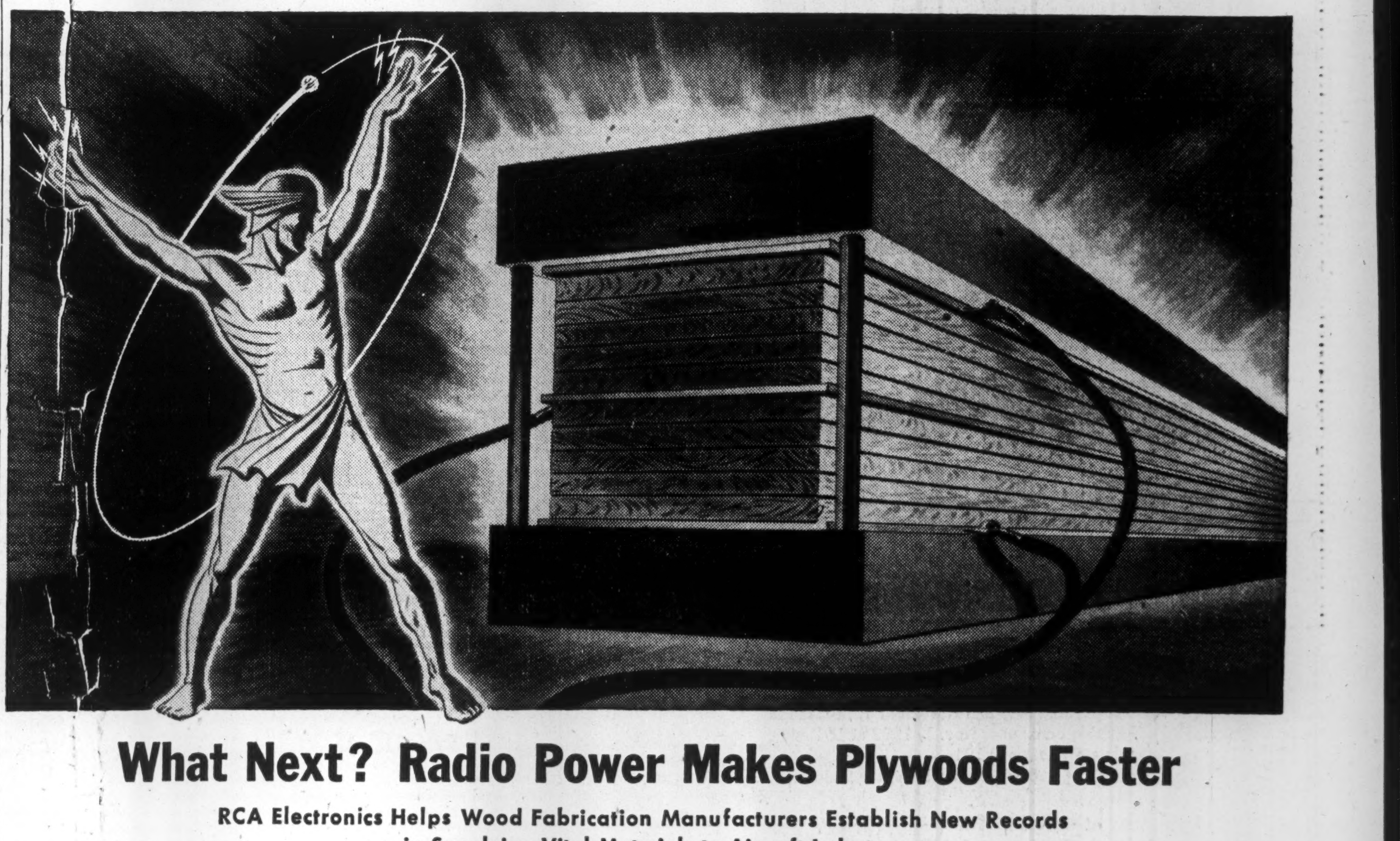

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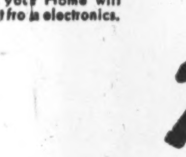

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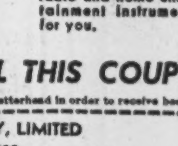

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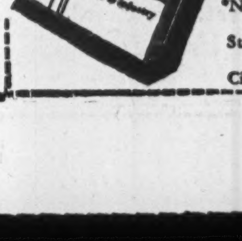

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Investments

Synthetic Poses Problems

This week, two of Canada's major rubber companies — Goodyear and Dunlop — reported on operations during 1943, a year in which both companies started changing over production from crude to synthetic. Both report that they have learned a great deal, though we gather that temporarily at least synthetic seems to have returned to the conundrum stage many of the problems that had been satisfactorily solved for the processing of crude. Neither company makes any estimate of the effect the changeover may have on future earnings.

Because synthetic, a "soft plastic," differs in important respects from crude, innumerable formulae, operating techniques, and processes, developed by the industry during years of intensive research, have had to be re-examined. It has also been necessary to make extensive changes in processes and equipment. These changes are still being made with a view to full-scale production of synthetic products in 1944. As James I. Simpson, president of Dunlop, puts it, "effect on profit of full-scale operations with the synthetic material cannot be gauged."

Furthermore, synthetic poses new problems for the postwar period, for which period organized planning is reported. "If synthetic rubber continues as the raw material for other than specialty products, the extensive research work already under way will have to be continued," states Mr. Simpson, "but the industry's progress during the past 20 years in increasing by many times the life of an automobile tire should be reassuring."

* * *

Addition of a new unit to Canadian Breweries' list of wholly owned operating subsidiaries is revealed in an announcement that $1,200,000 of 4½% serial debentures are being sold by the company to reimburse it in part for expenditures involved in the acquisition, reportedly from the Kuntz interests, of Capital Brewing Company, Ottawa.

Wholly owned operating subsidiaries now include: Brading Breweries, Ottawa; Carling Breweries, Waterloo; British American Brewing Co., Windsor; Cosgrave's White Label Brewery, Toronto; O'Keefe's Brewing Co., Toronto; O'Keefe's Ale Brewery (formerly Canada Bud), Toronto; and Capital Brewing Co., Ottawa.

Since interest requirements for the total of $4,200,000 debentures now outstanding amounts to $171,750 per annum, it is interesting to note that after all charges except income taxes (which may, of course, be heavy) earnings of Capital Breweries are stated to have averaged $156,083 per annum over the last six years.

* * *

During the week ended Feb. 29, industrials continued to take the lion's share of new highs on Canadian markets. Forty-nine new highs for 1944 were reported for this group, against 13 new lows. In the mines, 13 new highs were made and 13 new lows. Stocks in the western oil group set four new highs, and three new lows.

GENERAL

New Highs—1944

Algoma Steel, pfd.	Fraser, vot. tr.
Bk. Can. Nationale	Gt. W. Sadd., p.
Beath & Sons	Ham. Un. Thea., p.
Belding-Cort., pf.	Inter. Bronze, pfd.
Biltmore Hats	Inter. Paper, c.
Brantford Cord., p.	Inter. Metal, pf. A
Caldwell L., 1st pf.	Kelvinator
Canada Malting	Maple L. Gdns., pf.
Can. Steamships, c.	Melchers, pref.
Can. Breweries, c.	National Trust
Can. Car, pdf. new	North Star Oil, c.
Can. Converters	Ottawa Lt. & Pr., c.
Can. Ind. Alc., B	Price Bros., pfd.
Can. Locomotive	Regent Knit., pfd.
Can. Westinghouse	Reliance Grain, pf.
Cosmos Imperial	Rolland Paper, c.
Crown Cork	Russell Indust.
Cub Aircraft	Do., pref:
de Havilland, A	Robertson Mfg., c.
Dom. Oilcloth	Simpsons, A
Dom. Square	Standard Clay
Donnacona Paper	Stand. Paving, pfd.
Drummond Realty	Steel of Can., pfd.
East Koot. Pr., pf.	Union Gas
Ford Motor, B	

New Lows

Can. Cottons, pfd.	Indust., Accept., A
Can. Industries, B	Inter. Milling, pfd.
Can. Light & Pr.	Inter. Utilities, A
Distillers Seag., c.	Legare, pref.
Gt. Lakes P., c.v.tr.	Robertson Mfg., pf.
Hillcrest Collieries	Sher.-Williams, pf.
	Thrift Stores, c.

MINING

New Highs	New Lows
Anglo-Huronian	Buffalo Can.
Astoria Quebec	Can. Malartic
Bonetal	Coniaurum
Duquesne	God's Lake
Federal	Gunnar Gold
Gillies Lake	Leitch Gold
Halliwell Gold	MacL.-Cockshutt
Harker Gold	Normetal
Lake Dufault	Pamour Porc.
Lamaque Gold	Pend Oreille
Moneta	Perron Gold
O'Brien	Proprietary M.
Temiskaming	Siscoe

OILS

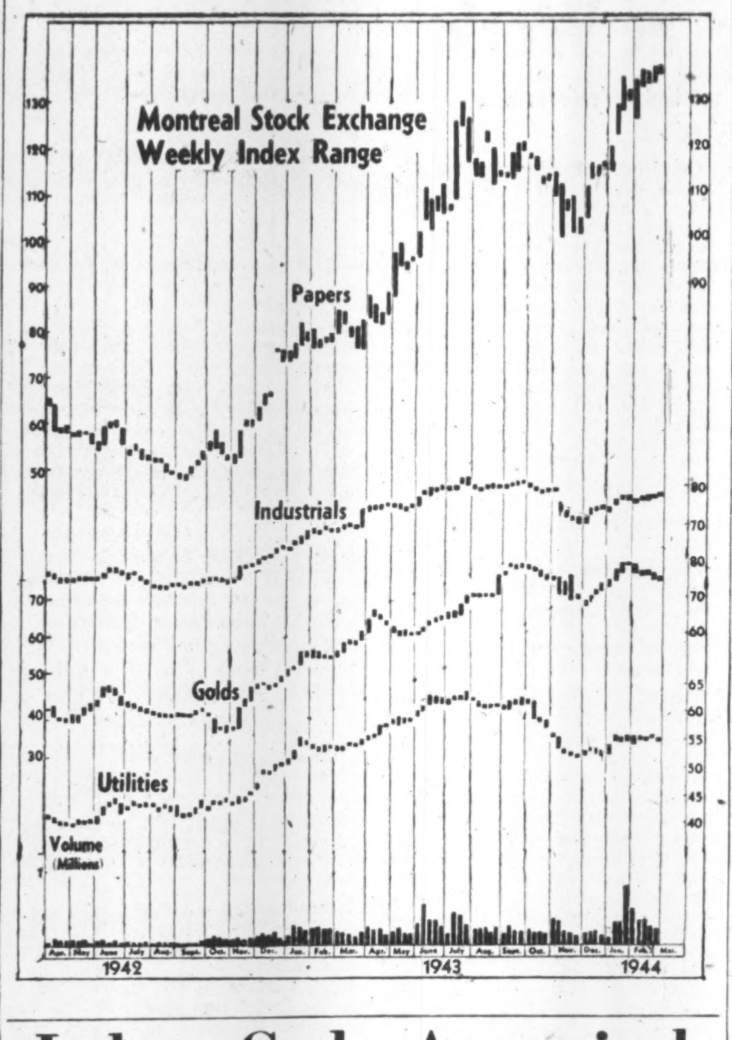
New Highs	New Lows
Alta. Pacific Cons.	Anglo-Can.
British Dominion	Okalta
National Pete.	United Oils
Pacific Oil & R.	

Montreal Stock Values Up $132.4 Millions

A $132.4 million increase in value of securities listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange in January brought value of all listings to $7,063 millions as at Jan. 31, 1944, compared with $6,821 millions for the end of the corresponding month of 1943.

Composition of market value at end of Jan., 1944, showed:

Stocks—$4,773 millions; Industrial bonds—$178 millions; Government bonds—$2,111 millions.



Labor Code Appraisal

(Continued from page 1)

representative of the different points of view.

Although there is no provision for compensation to or reinstatement of any employee who is discriminated against, the penalties which may be invoked for any such action should afford sufficient protection to employees, and further, Section 502A of the Criminal Code makes it a criminal offense for an employer to discriminate against any employee because of his membership in a lawful trade union or lawful association of workmen.

Employers may still bargain voluntarily with representatives of their employees; certification of the employees' bargaining representatives is not essential.

Three Unusual Provisions

The Regulations contain three unusual provisions as to collective agreements:

1. Section 10 (4) provides that no collective agreement containing wage provisions shall be executed in so far as it involves any change in existing wage rates or other wage provisions until the War Labor Board has approved any such change. Although this provision is obviously included to preserve the authority of War Labor Boards, it may prove to be a dangerous escape for aggressive representatives of trade unions who may take advantage of it to railroad collective agreements through without settling wage schedules. The principal object in executing labor agreements is to stabilize industrial conditions for a reasonable time by settling contentious matters, and as wage rates are the cause of most industrial unrest, an agreement should never be executed until they are embodied therein.

2. Under Section 11, either party to negotiations for an agreement which is not concluded within 30 days, may ask the Board to intervene if it is believed an agreement will not be reached within a reasonable time. Very few initial agreements are negotiated within this time limit, and this provision enables unscrupulous negotiators to compel agreement by threatening to invoke the Board's assistance.

3. Section 16 provides that either party to an agreement may require the other to negotiate its renewal. Since no provision is made for cancellation of certifications, except by substituting one bargaining representative for another ten months after the commencement of an agreement, if employees fail to act promptly in electing new representatives, they may be bound by the acts of bargaining agents who at the time may not represent them or enjoy their confidence and support.

Some Vague Spots

The Regulations are vague as to the determination of appropriate units for collective bargaining purposes and as to the procedure to be followed in conducting elections for the determination of employees' bargaining representatives. This deficiency may be corrected and explained by administrative rulings or directives.

Under Section 5 (2) trade unions may become certified solely on the production of authorization cards signed by a majority of the employees affected. This provision enables unions to become bargaining representatives of employees who are influenced by attractive promises but hesitate to accept the obligations connected with trade union membership.

An employer is only restrained from locking out his employees if there is a collective agreement in force.

No provision is made as to what action, if any, an employer must take if there are two or more agencies competing to represent his employees. Although there is nothing to prevent him from voluntarily recognizing one of them it would be fruitless for an employer to enter into an agreement with representatives of a minority of his employees because the board may find such agreements are not collective agreements within the meaning of the Regulations on the ground that they have not been negotiated in good faith.

The Regulations permit payment of employees' representatives for time spent in conferring with their employer or spent on business of the union or employees' organization but they prohibit employers from contributing financial or other support to an employees' organization or trade union.

It would seem that under the Regulations a collective bargaining agency is not disqualified, if an employer supports it, financially or otherwise, but the board will probably hold that such agencies are employer-dominated and accordingly are incapable of certification.

Market Comment

Minus Signs Frequent

Minus signs predominated in the Montreal and Toronto indices at the end of the week ended Feb. 29, the only gain being in western oils which index at Toronto rose from 28.24 to 28.42. Industrials lost half a point on the average at Toronto, but held their ground at Montreal. Golds were down 1.16 at Toronto and 0.29 at Montreal. Papers were off 1.66, and base metals 0.53.

While describing the Canadian price movement for the week as meaningless, one observer makes the interesting observation that Dow Theorists writing in United States publications are not as a rule sticking to their theory these days. Most of these writers, he says, have been describing the market as a bull market in reaction, and on this basis—i.e., that the market is a bull market, have been saying that the current lack of confirmation between the industrial and rails averages indicates that one should look for a change of trend, the new trend to be a bear trend. In this observer's view, the averages since last July have indicated that beginning July 14, the market has been in a bear trend, not merely in reaction, and that the contradictory behavior of the Dow Jones averages warn that a change from that trend may possibly be in the offing. In other words, he thinks there has been a bear market in the United States that may prove to be one of the briefest on record, and now shows signs of coming to a close.

Can. Output Of Aluminum Holding Well

(Continued from page 1)

otherwise be possible, it has been suggested.

Aluminum supply is easier, Mr. Wilson points out, but it may shortly become tighter again. Several big bomber plants in the U. S. are just getting really going and their aluminum consumption may run high. Some consumers held off purchasing at end of 1943 to keep inventories down and deferred demand may mean larger orders before long, it is thought.

No "Break" For Civilians

Civilians apparently do not stand much chance of getting in on the present "oversupply" of aluminum. Other materials and manpower would be required to make it available in any quantity for civilian consumers.

Not all of the plants of Aluminum Co. of Canada are expected to be used after the war. New uses possibly will mean a plateau of demand above pre-war level. Aluminum Co. of Canada may well be in a preferred position for postwar business. Bauxite, still source of lowest cost aluminum, is available in great quantities in British Guiana, Shipshaw and other plants assure plenty of strategic low-cost electrical energy.

Tariffs are a minor concern of the company just now because most orders come through government agencies and tariffs are not paid. But tariff structure after the war will be an important concern.

Australia Has Bauxite

Aluminum markets after the war are naturally a large concern.

United Kingdom power supplies are small; a substantial continuing demand may be expected from this market after the war particularly in view of reconstruction demands.

Markets in other quarters of the world may be reduced, however. Australia has discovered bauxite in almost every one of its states. In nearby Tasmania is a source of cheap electric energy. Brazil and India are likewise going into the aluminum business. While they may not be able to produce as cheaply as Canada, markets in these countries may be restricted. Offsetting this is possibility that countries like Soviet Russia and China might become big peacetime customers.

A substantial backlog of consumer demand has no doubt been building up for such things as pots, pans, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, etc., where aluminum was used formerly. In addition, streamline trains and commercial aviation will be wanted after the war. But a certain amount of secondary reclaimed metal may have to be worked off.

Essex Border Utilities Pays Warrant Holders

Payment of interest on warrants issued to creditors of Essex Border Utilities Commission when the commission's debts were refunded is now being arranged, according to J. Clark Keith, general manager, Windsor Utilities Commission, which succeeded the Essex Border Utilities Commission.

At time of refunding bondholders were given warrants for their portion of the commission's debt owed by Riverside, Sandwich East, Sandwich West and LaSalle. In the meantime no interest has been paid warrant holders.

"Arrangements have now been made to have these non-interest bearing warrants exchanged for interest bearing certificates," Mr. Keith said.

Coupons will be attached covering accrued interest in addition to the regular interest coupons at rates established for each municipality. Rates are: Riverside, 1%; LaSalle and Sandwich East, ¾ of 1%; and Sandwich West, ½ of 1%.

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3% Bonds, due January 1, 1959.
Interest payable January and July 1, in Canada
Price: 100 and accrued interest, to yield about 3.00%

St. Maurice Power Corporation,
5% Second Mortgage, S.F. Bonds, due August 1, 1956.
Interest payable February and August 1, in Canada
Price: Market and accrued interest, to yield about 4.75%

Winnipeg Electric Company—Series "A"
General Mortgage 5% Bonds, Maturing January 2, 1965.
Interest payable January and July 2, in Canada
Price: Market and accrued interest, to yield about 5.00%

Power Corporation of Canada Limited,
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Price: Market, to yield about 6.15%

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Alberta Favors Refunding

But No Deal Yet Arranged, Says Treasurer

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON.—Alberta Treasurer Solon E. Low told the legislature "there is no way that I can discover whereby we can refund our debt unless we do it by agreement with the bondholders on a basis that is fair to both them and to the people of the province."

In 1936 persons who held Alberta bonds were called "bloodsuckers," "financial octopi" and other opprobrious terms. That was nearly eight years ago. Since then Government members have had time to think it over. Alberta's credit has been ruined because of the interest-slashing gesture.

Demand for Refunding

Now there are murmurings, even outspoken demands, in Government ranks that the public debt be refunded and back interest paid. Arrears of interest are estimated at $25 millions.

Mr. Low has been trying to negotiate a refunding deal but so far without success. His failure, it is believed, is due to opposition from his own ranks, from the Cabinet and some of the back-benchers.

"Refunding of the debt must be on a complete scale, although a comprehensive readjustment of the total debt is essential at the earliest possible date," Low said in his budget speeech.

"In the past year I have exhausted every effort to find a basis which, though it would provide for some increase in future rate of interest, would at the same time have the effect of wiping out the claims for arrears of interest, and obviate the necessity of making provisions for differentials in outstanding coupon rates to maturity. In these efforts I have failed.

Three Factors

"From all these discussions I find the opinion is that Alberta cannot hope to find a basis of refunding—one that will have the effect of restoring the market value of Alberta bonds—without:

"(a) Making provision for somewhat higher interest rates than now are being tendered (2.44%);

"(b) Providing for the payment of some portion of the interest arrears;

"(c) Agreeing to some adjustment with regard to the varying coupon rates on outstanding debenture issues to maturity."

The minister said, "no offer has been made to the Government by the bondholders nor by anyone else for that matter. However, from the discussions we held, we have gathered some clear indications as to what terms would find acceptance among bondholders in Canada, the United States and Great Britain."

He threw no light on the immediate outlook for a settlement.

Not at "Any Price"

Premier Ernest C. Manning, leader of the monetary reform Government in Alberta, also had something to say about refunding.

"No man in this assembly is more anxious than I am to see a fair and equitable refunding of our bonded debt accomplished. But—if the opposition means we should get the job done at any price, even if it means selling our people down the river, then I want to tell them, they're talking to the wrong government.

"This Government never will be party to any deal concerning bonds unless we are satisfied it is fair and equitable to the people of this province whose welfare and interests it is our first duty to safeguard and protect."

New Bond Issue Alta. Proposal

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON. — Alberta already has $34 millions worth of bonds in default, with no refunding scheme yet in sight, but the Social Credit Government is considering issuing consols or perpetual bonds, Premier Ernest C. Manning announced in the House.

He said the plan was not being considered or suggested as any part of a refunding scheme or as an alternative to any such scheme. A bill will be introduced at the present session to introduce the bonds.

Mr. Manning intimated the interest rates would be higher than 2½%. This is the average rate offered by the province on provincial bonds since the coupon rate was cut in half in June, 1936.

Government officials stated while perpetual bonds have no maturity date, it is likely the legislation will provide that the consols may be callable by the Government any time after a certain period of years has elapsed.

Municipal Bankers Corp. To Pay 1½% March 15

Municipal Bankers Corp. is to pay 1½% on its 6% general income bonds, of which $1,347,500 are now outstanding, states G. C. Lawrence, president. The payment, which is to be made March 15, will be the largest since 2% in 1934, and reflects improvement in the company's position resulting from the discontinuance five years ago of investment in 2nd mortgages, as well as improvement in the rentals situation. The company owns several apartment houses, principally in Toronto. For the past five years surplus funds have been placed in government bonds.

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The Trend

IS TO THE TRADES!

Each of the above news items refers to the selection of trade publications as an integral part of various national advertising campaigns.

These items appeared in *one* recent issue of "Marketing," Toronto.

Such news items are appearing with increasing frequency in advertising and marketing publications. They show the definite swing to trade and merchandising papers by advertisers and advertising agencies. They show definitely that manufacturers are realizing the present emphasis must be placed on *distributors and dealers*, in order to share fully in postwar markets.

If your goods or services are marketed through Canadian retail and wholesale trades, then one or more of these nine MacLean Merchandising Newspapers can help you do an effective job of postwar planning *now!*

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THE MACLEAN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.
481 University Ave. Toronto 2, Ont.

Canadian Marts Show Big Gain

In both the number and value of shares traded, Canadian stock markets in 1943 had their best year since 1939, according to the figures in a report by W. G. Malcolm, president of the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Trading a total of 114,625,706 shares with a value of, $182,074,580, Toronto led other Canadian exchanges by a wide margin, the report shows. Montreal stood second trading 10,080,336 shares with a value of $110,893,216. Among the 28 marts in North America Toronto ranked next to the New York Stock Exchange as regards the number of shares traded and Montreal ranked fourth. Regaining the position held in 1939 and previously, Toronto stepped up from fifth to third place in point of values involved, ranking next to the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Curb. In this respect, Montreal ranked sixth.

Total number of shares traded on all Canadian exchanges was 138,418,066, as compared with 47,680,784 in 1942, 66,000,424 in 1941, 99,524,841 in 1940 and 177,064,242 in 1939. Trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange made up 84% of the total in 1943, as compared with 81% in 1942, 80% in 1941, 75% in 1940, and 68% in 1939.

Following are comparative figures for North American exchanges, in order of volume of shares traded:

Stock Exchange Records 1943

Stock Exchange	Shares	Values
New York	360,581,177	$7,670,490,287
Toronto	114,625,706	182,074,580
New York Curb	77,258,421	799,665,036
Montreal and Montreal Curb	10,080,336	110,893,216
Chicago S. E.	9,743,733	165,844,251
Vancouver	7,374,616	2,384,066
Salt Lake	6,398,027	974,994
San Francisco	5,299,049	76,819,319
Los Angeles	4,047,564	52,134,587
Calgary	3,884,005	309,900
Philadelphia	3,868,989	65,640,317
Boston	3,698,506	117,910,503
Detroit	3,110,426	27,099,954
Spokane	1,347,977	356,955
San Francisco	1,311,568	68,423
Pittsburgh	890,892	14,026,874
Cleveland	540,666	9,862,963
Winnipeg	453,403	732,441
Colorado Springs	375,555	262,689
Cincinnati	325,218	6,651,939
Baltimore	268,823	5,278,108
St. Louis	241,792	4,665,524
Minneapolis-St. Paul	165,786	2,102,880
New Orleans	146,905	914,718
Washington	19,746	958,888
Richmond	14,602	758,777
Chicago B. of T.	10,979	21,149
Wheeling	6,162	299,097

Dividends in March Show Good Gain

Preliminary Survey Indicates Total $3,682,890 Higher Than in March, 1943 — CPR Swells Payments

Largely because of resumption of dividends by the Canadian Pacific Railway, total dividends for March, 1944, according to The Financial Post's preliminary survey, will be $3,682,890 higher than in March, 1943, the March total being $30,055,080 with approximately $2 millions yet to be declared in addition.

Thus far in March, eight companies have announced that extras would be paid, two are making payments on arrears, one initial dividend is being paid, three companies have resumed dividends, four have increased their dividends, and two have made reductions. List of payments for the month follows:

Monthly Dividends

	1944 $	1943 $
January	21,013,084	20,222,823
February	9,585,009	9,688,637
March	30,055,080	26,372,190
	60,653,,173	56,283,,650

Industrial and Utilities

Company	Rate $	Date	Amount $
Agnew Surp., c.	.40s	1	32,000
Do., extras	.10	1	8,000
Aluminium	2q	6	1,488,820
Do., pref.	†1.50q	1	118,494
Anglo-Can. Tele. "A"	.15q	1	73,065
Asbestos Corp.	.20q	31	120,000
Do., bonus	.10	31	60,000
Assoc. Brew., c.	.25q	31	59,500
Barber-Ellis	.12½	15	5,500
Do., extra	.12½	15	5,500
Bathurst Pr. & P. "A"	.25q	1	100,000
Belding Cort., c.	•2	1	14,990
Blue Top Brew. A	.15	31	2,718
Do. (B)	‡.04	31	1,528
Bright, T. G., pfd.	1.50q	15	11,113
B. C. Packers	.75	15	102,208
Bruck Silk Mills	.10q	15	12,500
Canada Cement, pfd.	1.25q	20	251,086
Canada Cr. Stone	.10q	20	6,374
Can. Dom. Sugar	.20q	1	300,000
Canada Dry	†.25q	9	153,789
Can. Foundries "A"	.37½q	15	14,079
Canada Malting	.50q	15	99,486
Canada Vinegars	.10q	1	9,200
Can. Wire & C. "A"	1q	15	29,668
Do. "B"	.25q	15	37,666
Do., pref.	1.62½q	15	40,625
Can. Bakeries, pf.	1.25q	1	11,412
Can. Celanese	.25q	31	65,102
Do., extra	.25	31	65,102
Do., pref.	1.75q	31	175,000
Do., participating	.53	31	53,000
Do., rights	1a	15	72,535
Can. Pac. Railway, c.	.50	31	6,700,000
Capital W. Cloth., pfd.	.38q	1	3,800
Circle Bar Knit	.15q	1	3,844
Do., extra	.05	1	1,281
Corr. Paper Box, pfd.	1.75q	1	11,168
Do., on arrears	*7	1	44,674
David & Frere "A"	.25q	31	5,750
Do., bonus	.15	31	3,450
Distillers-Seagram, c.	.55½q	15	973,,397
Dominion Stores	.10q	20	28,001
Eastern Steel	.25q	1	14,500
English Electric "A"	.25q	15	10,649
Famous Players	.37½	31	161,446
Federal Grain, pfd.	▲2	1	60,000
Ford Motor A, B	.25q	18	414,710
Gatineau Power, c.	.20q	31	332,496
Hamilton Cotton	.22½q	1	18,000
Imperial Tobacco, ord.	.10q	31	945,103
Do., final	.15	31	1,417,654
Do., pref.	3⅛s	31	240,900
Imperial Varnish	.12½q	1	6,701
Do., pref.	.37½q	1	4,020
Ingram & Bell, pref.	6a	15	31,008
Inter City Baking	.75	31	15,858
Lake of W. Milling	.30q	1	44,306
Do., pref.	1.75q	1	26,250
Laura Secord	.20q	1	57,500
Loblaw Groc. A, B	.25q	1	207,089
MacKin. Str. Steel, p.	1.25q	15	4,453
Massey Harris, pfd.	.62½q	15	302,247
Mitchell, J. S.	2.50a	1	37,500
Monarch Knit, pfd.	7	9	52,500
Montreal Cottons	1q	15	30,000
Do., pref.	1.75q	15	52,500
Nanaimo Dun. Util., p	.81¼q	1	6,500
New Meth. Ldry., p.	1.62½q	18	4,062
Northwest Util., pfd.	1.50q	1	17,430
N.S. Light & Pr., p.	1.50q	1	36,450
Ogilvie Flour, pfd.	1.75q	1	35,000
Paton Manufacturing	1q	15	10,000
Do., pref.	1.75q	15	10,500
Photo Engravers	.75	1	22,500
Regent Knit	.25	1	16,252
Do., pref.	.40q	1	6,400
Reliance Grain, pfd.	1.62½q	15	32,500
Rolland Paper, pfd.	1.50q	1	22,500
Simon & Sons	.15q	31	4,507
Do., extra	.15	31	4,507
Do., pref.	1.75q	31	4,635
Toronto Elev., pfd.	.65q	7	17,085
Twin City R., pref.	†1.75q	30	52,500
Walker-Good. & W.	1q	15	724,004
Do., pref.	.25q	15	140,204
West Can. Hyd., pf	.20q	1	10,762
Total			16,738,866

Mining Companies

Company	Rate $	Date	Amount $
Aunor Gold	.05	1	100,000
Central Patricia	.03q	31	75,000
Hallnor Mines	.05	1	100,000
Hollinger Cons.	.16q	31	787,200
Inter. Nickel, c.	†.40q	31	5,833,610
Lake Shore Mines	.20q	15	400,000
Macassa Mines	.05	15	133,903
McIntyre Porc.	.55½q	1	442,890
McK. Red Lake	.02½	17	73,375
Noranda Mines	1q	15	2,239,772
Perron Gold	.02	30	40,000
Proprietary Mines	.05	9	45,974
Siscoe Gold	♦.01½	15	69,600
Sullivan Cons.	.03	15	120,000
Waite Amulet	.20	10	660,000
Yukon Cons.	.06	15	341,873
Total			17,041,113

Oil Companies

Company	Rate $	Date	Amount $
Stuart, D. A. Oil, p.	.20q	1	8,036
Sunset Oils	.01	15	16,800
Total			24,836

Financial

Company	Rate $	Date	Amount $
Bk. Can. Nationale	1.50q	1	105,000
Bank of Montreal	1.50q	1	540,000
Bank of Toronto	2.50q	1	150,000
Can. Int. Inv. Tr., pfd.	1.00	1	15,054
Capital Trust	1.50a	1	13,283
Confederation Life	1.50q	31	15,000
Dom. & Anglo Inv., p.	1.25q	1	15,902
Dom. Scot. Inv., pfd.	.50q	1	24,568
Indust. Accept., pfd.	1.25q	31	18,750
Maritime Trust	3%	1	10,278
Montreal Loan	.31¼q	15	7,500
Northern Trusts	1	15	30,000
Provincial Bank	1.25q	1	50,000
Royal Bank	1.50q	1	525,000
Sec. Can. Int. Inv.	.10	1	1,885
Do., pref.	.10q	1	3,714
Total			1,525,934
Grand total			30,055,080

q Quarterly. s Semi-annually. a Annually. † Payable in N. Y. funds. * Eliminates arrears. ♦ Further divd. action deferred until year end. ▲ Arrears. ‡ Initial. • Extra.

Company Reports

Goodyear Tire

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1943	1942
Earned per share, pfd.*	$10.13	$15.66
Paid	2.50	2.50
Earned per sh., com.*	3.44	5.92
Paid	2.50+2.00	2.50+2.50
Working capital	10,412,214	10,293,859

*Not including refundable taxes as follows: In 1943, $2.39 per share preferred and $1.07 per share common; in 1943, 91c. per share preerred and 41c. per share common.

(Comparative 1942 figures bracketed)

Though sales increased and selling expenses decreased, consolidated net profit for 1943—$1,448,537, after all taxes—was down $470,029 because of higher income and excess profits taxes, reports Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. Though the company's report does not show total taxes, refundable taxes, which are shown, were $276,672—up 162% ($105,943).

During the year while operating at full capacity to supply war needs and essential civilian uses, the company was engaged in changing over production from crude to synthetic. It reports it ended the year with a fund of experience in handling this new "soft plastic" material.

Along with synthetic rubber, rayon has now become a major essential raw material, notes A. G. Partridge, president, and new equipment is soon to be installed at the company's St. Hyacinthe plant for the manufacture of rayon cord fabric from purchased rayon yarn.

Provision for depreciation amounted to $635,516 as compared with ($630,774). The company added $60,000 to the preferred stock redemption fund. Net expenditures for additions to plant and equipment were $454,732.

Dunlop Tire

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1943	1942
Earned per share pfd.*	$2.17	$[illegible]
Paid	1.25	1.25
Earn. per share com.*	0.53	0.93
Paid	0.50	0.50
Working capital	3,338,304	3,163,240

*Not including refundable taxes of $4.25 on the preferred and $2.47 on the common in 1943, and $2.29 on the preferred and $1.32 on the common in 1942.

(Comparative 1942 figures bracketed).

Though sales improved after limited quantities of synthetic rubber became available late in the year, total value of sales declined in 1943, reports Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., and operating profit before taxes was lower. Taxes increased $108,600 to $834,000 (from $725,400). Net profit, not including refundable taxes of $140,000 amounted to $71,506 against $93,835 (not including refundable taxes of $75,400).

Necessary changes in processes and operating techniques resulting from the use of synthetic rubber have already resulted in a considerable increase in conversion costs but the effect on profits of full-scale operations with the synthetic material cannot yet be gauged, states President James I. Simpson.

Liquid position was further strengthened in 1943 as a result of continued decline in inventories (which decreased $337,000) and additional provision for depreciation reserves. Further, the total of $1,850,000 temporarily invested in Dominion Government securities exceeded by $650,000 the amount held at Dec. 31, 1942.

Though conversion to peacetime production will involve many problems, the company has confidence in its ability to overcome such difficulties and resume the course of steady progress which was interrupted by the war, says Mr. Simpson.

Dom. of Can. General

Total assets up to $6.7 millions
Total income rises
Life insurance in force up

Total assets of the Dominion of Canada General Insurance Co. show an increase of $455,000 according to the report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1943. Total income was up $58,707 while working capital and surplus for the policyholders' security now totals almost $2.1 millions.

During the period $431,300 was invested in victory loans, total investment in war loans now standing at over $1.1 million.

In the life department, business written was at a new high at $3.3 millions, with business in force now $21.1 millions.

	1943 $	1942 $
Total assets	6,733,493	6,278,003
Total income	2,039,864	1,931,156
P'holders surplus	2,087,077	2,054,427
Life ins. in force	21,084,837	18,610,269
Business issued	3,392,152	3,254,708

North Star Reinsurance

Assets rise $603,283
Premiums written $110,000 lower
Policyholders' surplus up $24,508.

Total admitted assets of the North Star Reinsurance Corp. on Dec. 31, 1943 were over $8.1 millions on the basis authorized by the New York State Insurance Department. North Star is the fire insurance affiliate of General Reinsurance Corp. Total investments during the year increased $1.5 million to over $7 millions with almost $1.2 million of the increase in the bond portfolio. Claims reserve was up $162,082 while policyholders' surplus rose to almost $3.2 millions:

	1943 $	1942 $
Net prems. written	4,328,563	4,438,563
Total assets	8,103,441	7,600,153
Claims reserve	754,043	591,961
P'holders surplus	3,191,783	3,167,275

Fire Insurance of Canada

Net premiums rise $1,808.
Total assets up $65,785.
Loss ratio higher at 58.16%.

Premium income of the Fire Insurance Co. of Canada at $320,851 shows an increase of $1,808 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1943. Income from interest and dividends was $60,770. After all expenses and providing for an increase of $2,738 in the unearned premium reserve, net profits amount to $58,735, down $21,000 from the previous year.

The loss ratio at 58.16% compared with 50.23% in the preceding year, reflecting higher fire losses in Canada. Total surplus was up $14,406.

During the year the company invested $225,000 in Victory Loans.

Important items in the report follow:

	1943 $	1942 $
Net premiums	320,851	319,043
Net profits	58,735	79,934
Assets	1,720,362	1,654,577
Securities	1,496,472	1,452,485
Cash	103,327	91,905
Agents balances	109,338	99,124
Prem. res.	284,068	281,330
Surplus	632,154	617,748
Loss ratio	58.16%	50.23%

VICTORY LOAN BONDS

BELL, GOUINLOCK & CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

CANADIAN MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION SECURITIES
F. H. DEACON & CO.
Business Established 1897
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
197 BAY STREET PHONE ELGIN 3401

Bongard & Company
Stocks — Bonds — Grain
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Provincial Transport Company

(Including wholly owned subsidiaries)

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT for the year ended December 31st, 1943

Submitted at the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders held on February 28th, 1944.

To the Shareholders:

Your Directors submit the Annual Report of the Company for the year ended December 31, 1943, together with Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Statement and Surplus Account.

Balance Sheet

Net Working Capital amounts to $627,318.27 as compared with $239,429.39 in 1942. During the year, Mortgage Loans upon terminal and garage were reduced by payment of $22,500.00. Advances to Associated Companies have been repaid in an amount of $27,500.00. $300,000.00 has been appropriated from Surplus Account and transferred to a Reserve for unforeseen circumstances which will arise in the postwar period.

Profit and Loss Statement

Gross Revenue totalled $4,000,502.72, exceeding that of 1942 by $63,218.27. After deducting operating expenses, administration, general expenses, operating taxes and licenses, net operating income was $1,219,706.20, a decrease of $122,932.02. $372,525.63 was reserved for depreciation, a decrease of $18,206.41 as compared with the previous year. Net profit (before income and profits taxes) was $848,411.42 a decrease of $94,936.72. Provision of $689,500.00 has been made for income and profits taxes, of which $115,217.16 is refundable under the Excess Profits Tax Act. Net Profit transferred to Surplus Account was $158,911.42. Semi-annual dividends at the rate of 20 cents per share, amounting to $100,000.00 were paid during the year.

Traffic

The full impact of Dominion Transit Control Order No. 3B, which restricted travel by bus to journeys of not more than 50 miles, was felt in 1943, and our interurban operations were largely confined to short haul business. Throughout the year traffic on all lines was extremely heavy. The special services operating to War Plants have been maintained as in previous years. During 1943, 8,370,075 passengers were carried on interurban and War Plant Services, an increase of 489,877 over 1942.

City Services

In Sherbrooke, Que., and Kingston, Ont., traffic continued to increase. The number of passengers carried in these cities was 8,171,808, an increase of 2,438,451 over the previous year. The equipment for these services has been used to the utmost during the year. At times, in order to supplement transportation facilities in both cities, equipment has been transferred from other services of the Company.

Passenger Equipment

Due to wartime restrictions, no new highway coaches have been made available to us during 1943. Six small transit buses were delivered during the year, and immediately placed in the city services. In order to supplement the capacity of the Company's own fleet of buses, a number were leased from other companies and operated by us. However, the equipment situation was such that it was impossible to maintain all services on an efficient and regular basis. Our best endeavours will be directed to improving conditions during 1944.

Land and Buildings

Due to building restrictions, the proposed garage at Sherbrooke, Que., referred to in last year's Report, was not constructed in 1943. It is expected that construction will be undertaken during 1944.

General

Operations were carried out during the year under difficult conditions. The greatest problem was the continued shortage of equipment and the increasing demand for service. Every effort was made to keep all vehicles operating. The constant heavy loading of buses has been the cause of an undue amount of repairs. There has been a lesser number of skilled mechanics available. Materials have been strictly controlled by the government agencies and were not as freely available as in the past. These conditions have resulted in vehicles being withdrawn from service for repairs for unduly long periods. Orders for new buses were placed nearly two years ago and had these been received, a much more efficient service could have been given.

Your Directors regretfully record the loss suffered by the Company through the death of the late Mr. J. R. Collins, General Manager, who had rendered faithful service to the Company since its inception.

W. S. HART,
President.

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have made an examination of the Consolidated Balance Sheet of Provincial Transport Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary companies, Colonial Coach Lines Limited, Kingston City Coach Company Limited, and Sherbrooke City Transit Company Limited, as at 31st December 1943, and have received all the information and explanations we have required.

In connection therewith we examined or tested the books and accounting records of the Companies and other supporting evidence, but we did not make a detailed audit of all the transactions.

Materials and Supplies have been certified as to quantities and values by responsible officials.

Ticket Sales and Cash Funds have been checked periodically by the Companies' Internal Auditor, from whom we have received certificates to that effect.

An amount of $129,400.00 is reserved for the proportion of Unsettled Injuries and Damage Claims, payable by the Companies. The officials estimate this sum to be sufficient for the purpose.

Subject to the above, in our opinion, the foregoing Consolidated Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the affairs of the aforementioned Companies, according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us and as shown by the books.

SHARP, MILNE & CO., Chartered Accountants.

Montreal, February 14th, 1944.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET As at December 31st, 1943

ASSETS

Current:—		
Cash in Bank and on Hand	$ 57,795.35	
Call Loans	550,000.00	
Government and other Bonds (at less than market value)	462,791.26	
Accounts and Bills Receivable (less Reserve)	73,293.63	
Materials and Supplies	224,398.38	
		$1,368,278.62
Fixed:—		
Motor Coaches and Equipment	2,232,172.50	
Less: Depreciation	1,889,948.25	
	342,224.25	
Land	286,367.73	
Buildings (less Depreciation)	626,727.50	
		1,255,319.48
Refundable Portion of Excess Profits Taxes		189,599.63
Investments in and Advances to Associated Companies		69,232.19
Franchises		491,448.42
Deferred Charges to Operation		36,892.90
		$3,410,771.24

LIABILITIES

Current:—		
Accounts and Wages Payable (including Provision for Income and Profits Taxes)	$ 490,935.76	
Accrued Charges	69,136.38	
Unredeemed Tickets	180,888.21	
		$ 740,960.35
Operating and Insurance Reserves		242,675.00
Reserve for Contingencies		300,000.00
Mortgage Loans		261,250.00
Capital Stock:— Authorized and Issued:— 250,000 shares of No Par Value		1,325,482.25
Surplus		350,304.01
Deferred Surplus:— Portion of Excess Profits Tax Refundable		189,599.63
		$3,410,771.24

Approved on behalf of the Directors:
J. E. SAVARD, F. T. COLLINS — Directors.

COMPARATIVE CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Year Ended December 31st, 1943, Compared with 1942

	1943	1942
Passenger Revenue	$3,951,991.13	$3,883,714.85
Other Operating Revenue	48,511.59	53,569.60
Total Operating Revenue	4,000,502.72	3,937,284.45
Deduct:		
Operating Expenses	2,247,822.67	2,081,298.42
Administration and General Expenses	154,541.19	132,877.34
Operating Taxes and Licenses	378,432.66	380,470.47
Total Operating Expenses	2,780,796.52	2,594,646.23
Operating Income	1,219,706.20	1,342,638.22
Less: Reserved for Depreciation	372,525.63	390,732.04
Net Operating Profit	847,180.57	951,906.18
Other Income: Income from Investments	15,013.67	6,203.14
Gross Profit	862,194.24	958,109.32
Less: Interest	13,782.82	14,761.18
Net Profit (Before Income and Profits Taxes)	848,411.42	943,348.14
Deduct: Provision for Income and Profits Taxes (of which $115,217.16 is Refundable)	689,500.00	754,750.00
Net Profit Transferred to Surplus Account	$ 158,911.42	$ 188,598.14

SURPLUS ACCOUNT

Balance brought forward from previous year	$ 580,918.45
Add: Adjustments from prior years	10,974.14
	591,892.59
Add: Net Profit for year 1943 (transferred from Profit and Loss Account)	158,911.42
	750,804.01
Deduct: Dividends paid in 1943	100,000.00
Transferred to Reserve for Contingencies	300,000.00
Surplus Carried to Balance Sheet	$ 350,804.01

The Editorial Page . .

Good Public Relations

"Public relations" and "public relations man" are two terms that are being thrown around much in business circles these days.

Unfortunately, there is abundant evidence that in many cases the talkers don't know what "public relations" really means, and that they are woefully confused as to what constitutes a "public relations man."

Much money, time and effort would be saved, much useful work achieved, by general understanding of public relations as recently enunciated by John P. Syme, director of Industrial and Public Relations for Johns-Manville, speaking at the University of Toronto.

"Public relations," he said, "is not press agentry. It is not the promotion of an artificial buildup. It is not high pressure salesmanship of business practices. And above all, its purpose is not to be engaged in any attempted white-washing of abuses."

Mr. Syme emphasized two main points: Not even a public relations genius can create a good impression of his company "if there is not a healthy condition to be conveyed." Any practical public relations program starts from inside an organization in which all company workers become public relations men for the firm.

Johns-Manville public relations takes into account every contact of company and public including such apparently insignificant things as salesmen's calling cards, appearance of its factories, collection letters, public appearance of company executives, signs on its trucks, the courtesy of its truck drivers.

Mr. Syme also emphasized that the public relations man must be on the top executive level. He must be in a position to influence and criticize company policy. He is not just a clerk writing hand-outs which he hopes somebody will print. He is not just a guesser because he now has means for scientific measurement of human attitudes and reactions.

Public relations provides a new and dynamic arm of industrial management. Business now operates in a new climate. No business any longer is private. As an employer, as a processor of materials, as the possessor of opportunity, business finds itself called upon constantly to account publicly for its stewardship.

A good public relations program is the only way good stewardship can get its story told.

The Cause of Paper Saving

Nobody is better aware of the paper shortage than members of the Business Newspapers Association, so in co-operation with WPTB they are devoting free advertising space to the cause of paper saving.

One forthcoming advertisement entitled "Margie, the Margin-Saver," emphasizes the paper that may be saved by thoughtful economies in stenographic routines, urges organization of a paper saving committee in every business office. Others in the series are entitled "Brevity is the soul of wit—when it comes to conserving paper," "You can't afford to shadowbox with the paper-box problem," and "How much less paper can you use in your plant."

Paper, next to the human voice, is the most indispensable means of communication. Without it the whole machinery of war and of the industrial front would be stalled. And in this war, paper has a thousand direct applications as a material of munitions and supply. The paper saving campaign is a very much needed undertaking.

Challenge for Salesmanship

Before the war, the United States had 7½ million salesmen. Today, there are an estimated 4 million salesmen. Full employment, the postwar aim generally accepted in both Canada and the United States, will require an estimated 11 million salesmen on the rule of thumb ratio that one salesman is required for every five engaged in production.

The North American type salesman is a distinct species of businessman. Too seldom does he get his just share of the credit for giving North Americans the world's highest standard of living.

Now, faced with the challenge of providing full employment, which means increasing production, which in turn, means improving distribution and increasing consumption, businessmen are recognizing that the salesman will be a key factor in the success of business in meeting the full employment challenge.

To help salesmen carry their share of that burden, the National Federation of Sales Executives which is currently putting on a drive for membership, held its first general Canadian meeting in Montreal last week.

Here are its aims:

"To provide a headquarters and central staff for sales executives clubs.

"To serve as the national voice of selling; to represent the sales side of business in conferences with state and national government in matters affecting sales interests; to extend the prestige and influence of sales executives by undertaking activities contributing to the war effort and other worthy causes; and in general to promote the welfare of those who sell.

"To foster among consumer and educational groups, a better understanding and appreciation of sales management and of salesmanship; to assist teachers of marketing and of salesmanship to develop practical educational courses and to cooperate with schools and colleges in supplying qualified lecturers and consultants.

"To develop universal recognition of the advantages to everyone of the American system of free enterprise—a system in which selling fulfills a vital function."

Despite his immense importance in the business machinery, the salesman has had little recognition as such. Neither salesman nor public has fully appreciated his real function and worth.

With sales staffs now depleted, disbanded or otherwise weakened, and with the greatest test of the North American way of business now approaching, the work of the National Federation promises to be very rewarding.

Still Paying for Last War

In the desperate drive to prevent defeat and to win this war, our leaders have, very properly, never counted the money cost. The Canadian people generally have never asked that expenditures be restricted, only that money spent be well spent.

But the recent tabling of the estimates sharply emphasized the money problem that we must be ready to face when the war is won.

Remember that we are still paying for the last war—about $100 millions a year. The estimates provide $37 millions for First Great War pensions, $15,584,000 for care of First Great War Veterans. In addition there is interest of a little over 3% on $1,500 millions of First Great War debt or over $50 millions.

How big the annual carrying charges on the costs of the present war will be no one has made anything but the roughest estimates.

That Canada can successfully carry that load provided we continue to manage our affairs sanely is the considered judgment of the Governor of the Bank of Canada and others best in a position to know and appraise the facts.

But the emphasis must be on the qualifying phrase, if we continue to manage our affairs sanely. Under a session of Mr. Coldwell, for instance, our war debt problems would almost inevitably give this country a mauling from which it would not recover in a hundred years.

Let the Boys and Girls Know

A comprehensive plan of rehabilitation for the young men and women who have served in this war has been prepared. It is the result of much hard work by men who understand the needs of these young people and have every sympathy for them. Main details have been drawn up and embodied in legislation.

It is not a rigid program. It can be changed to meet changing conditions. It promises to be better than what was done after the last war, but there are several points on which it might quite easily fail in fulfilling its purpose.

Administration is one of these. House debates have revealed that already, with demobilization still moving slowly there is serious delay in moving discharged men through the depots. That problem will increase a thousand-fold once the war ends and demobilization reaches full tide. Adequate functioning of the elaborate rehabilitation system obviously demands more trained personnel. That is a matter that should be attended to speedily.

Another apparent weakness is that so far the forces have not been told plainly and explicitly enough of the postwar rights and opportunities available to them. Some may fear that stress on such matters might detract their attention from the grave and dangerous tasks still ahead. We think it would have an exactly opposite effect.

It is reasonable to assume that they would do their war jobs better if their minds were more at rest concerning their future. Government authorities would do well to give the go-ahead signal, make sure that the armed forces have a definite clear understanding that they will be given every opportunity to rehabilitate and improve themselves.

Cartoon by Grassick.

ROUND UP TIME IS A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR SOME SORTING

The Postwar World . . .

In this department The Financial Post notes current comment, opinion and research on the world that will face us after the war has been won.

Selecting and Training Postwar Sales Personnel

David R. Osborne, training director, the Studebaker Corporation, last week addressed the Advertising and Sales Executives Club of Montreal on the subject "Selecting and Training Postwar Sales Personnel."

Because of the key role the salesman will play in postwar business, The Post herewith presents a digest of important sections of Mr. Osborne's address.

By now, it has become almost universally recognized that one of the most pressing postwar emergencies will have to do with marketing the products of our farms, mines and factories. For, effective selling will be the key to creating productive jobs for men returning from the wars.

If it is going to be commercially possible to maintain high levels of productive employment, it will be necessary for factories and wholesale and retail merchants not only to rebuild their sales forces but, in addition, to employ something like 25% more salesmen than before the war, or train salesmen to be 25% better, or a mixture of both more and better.

Postwar sales managers are going to pay more attention to the selection of the salesmen they undertake to train. Sales management is more concerned than ever before with securing better and more uniform results for keeping this carefully chosen soil fertile—and preventing sourness. For one thing, this will bring about the overhauling of many a compensation plan.

Yet the career of selling has not appealed very strongly to as many as are needed of the kind of men and women who are needed most.

The latest report I have seen on the attitude of college students showed selling as ranking eighth in choice, with only 5% choosing it as a career.

Industry now has a great opportunity—and a great need—to build greater respect for the vocation of selling among the men who will be coming back from the wars, or leaving their jobs in the war plants, or sprouting up from their teens.

Making selling attractive as a career is tied in very closely with providing more and better training for salesmen—both as a means of shaping their career and of fitting them into it.

The huge training programs of our armies and navies have been among the most effective of all the precautions which the top commands of our United Nations have taken to make sure of victory, and, if the several score soldiers and sailors to whom I have talked are at all representative, they will expect their postwar employers to be prepared to give them much more thorough training for civilian jobs than most of them got before they went into the fighting business.

In general, industry is well prepared to meet these expectations, because the intensive training programs is one of the plus values that have made it possible to achieve the huge war production of the United States and Canada.

Is there any reason why the sales managers of our two countries should be less concerned with the training of marketing forces? Training plans can't be made and implemented overnight. It is none too early to start.

Doesn't it seem reasonable that one remedy may lie in, first, trying really to make selling a stepping stone—and then keeping the broader opportunities before the salesmen of the organization?

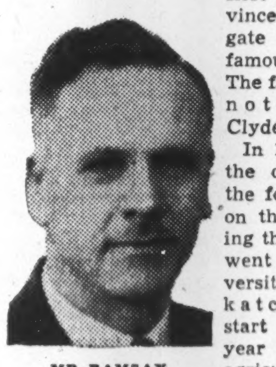
If this viewpoint is accepted, it will mean making it part of the employment process to present salesmanship as a job in which a man is expected to "learn his trade"—as a basis for taking advantage of the opportunities of an expandable career; and right here it may be a good idea for sales management to look into the reasons why a recent survey shows that most of today's top executives were originally production men.

Besides instilling in sales people a respect for good form and control as part of their conception of salesmanship as a life career, sales management should think even more of consciously inducing and maintaining a competitive attitude among salesmen.

Post-Scripts : . . .

Bracken Man

In 1908, Rupert David Ramsay, then a lad of nine, first met John Bracken, then an official in the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. Bracken had come to the Ramsay homestead at Bladworth, Saskatchewan, to inspect the crop of registered Marquis wheat. William L. Ramsay, Rupert's father, was one of the first in the Province to propagate this now famous variety. The farm was also noted for its Clydesdale horses.



MR. RAMSAY

In 1919, Rupert, the only one of the four sons left on the farm during the war years, went to the University of Saskatchewan to start the three-year course in agriculture. One of his teachers was John Bracken, professor of field husbandry.

February 16, 1944, Rupert D. Ramsay, professor of agricultural extension University of Saskatchewan, was chosen leader of the Saskatchewan Progressive Conservative party at a convention in Saskatoon. Said Mr. Ramsay of Mr. Bracken, national leader of the party: "His policies are the most Christian and democratic set forth by any public man in Canada in my lifetime."

Mr. Ramsay was born in Toronto in 1899 and came west with his family in 1905. He was married in 1935.

The new Saskatchewan leader has never taken an active part in politics. One professor's wife, hearing of his appointment, said: "I have had a first-name friendship with Rupert for 20 years, but if I had been asked his political leanings, I should have said that if he was anything, he was a Liberal." His father, however, who is now 86 and is known as the "grand old man" of the Conservative party in Saskatchewan, said: "Bring up the child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart therefrom."

Mr. Ramsay is a professional agriculturist and through his extension activities he has become familiar with every corner of the province and is personally acquainted with thousands of farm families. Through his work as assistant supervisor of farm boys' camps at the 10 larger fairs in the province, also, he comes into contact with some 1,000 rural youths each year.

The early twenties were lean years for agriculture and young Ramsay alternated one year at the university with one year on the farm until he graduated in 1929 with the bachelor of scientific agriculture degree, specializing in animal husbandry under A. M. Shaw, now chairman of the Marketing Board in Ottawa. His first job after graduation was in the farm management department.

In the fall of 1931 he started postgraduate work at the University of Minnesota and graduated in 1932 with a master of science degree. His work, he says, hasn't left him much time for hobbies but he hopes some day to publish an old-fashioned doctor's book on animal health for practical use on farms and he spends what spare moments he has working on this book.

His work with the extension department began in 1926 when he started judging at fairs and giving lectures on animal husbandry. He joined the permanent staff of the department in July, 1929 and in 1937, did special work for the Industrial and Development Council of the Canadian Meat Packers.

Mr. Ramsay has a farm at Vandura, Sask., and usually spends his holidays there. His main interest is in beef cattle, particularly Herefords, and he writes frequent articles for the Hereford Journal.

As provincial secretary for the Farm Radio Forum, Mr. Ramsay is familiar with farmers' opinions. He is supervisor of the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Program; secretary of the Canadian Society of Animal Production, western section, and does a good deal of livestock judging at fairs and lecturing on livestock problems to rural audiences.

From Kilowatts to Bonds

To the treasurership of a prominent life insurance company by way of the electrical industry is a somewhat unusual route for a life insurance executive. But that is the one followed by William Douglas Stewart, newly appointed treasurer of the Crown Life Assurance Co.

MR. STEWART

Treasurer Stewart is of Scottish descent. But about two generations ago, his ancestors moved from Scotland to Ireland, so Doug claims to be an Irishman as well as a Scot.

He himself was born in Montreal and while he was still quite young his parents moved to Toronto and brought Doug along. He attended Jarvis Collegiate and then about 1919 began the study of electrical engineering at School of Practical Science, University of Toronto. He spent three years at S.P.S., getting some practical experience meanwhile at the Canadian General Electric Co. Deciding his destiny lay more along mathematical than electrical lines, he picked the life insurance business and joined the staff of the Crown Life as a clerk in 1923. After some years in the actuarial and claims departments, in the early 30's, he transferred to the investment department and was put in charge of the bond and stock investments of the Crown Life, becoming assistant treasurer in 1940. As an investment executive he has a reputation for shrewdness and common sense.

Tall, well built, with a friendly smile, Doug is a quiet, modest chap who does more thinking than talking. He is well liked both in and out of his company. His principal relaxation is playing the piano—for his own amusement only, he adds.

His wife was formerly Helen M. Zavitz of Goderich and they have two small daughters.

* * *

Alcohol Planner

Builder recently of Canada's first plant to reclaim ethyl alcohol from waste sulphite liquor at Ontario Paper Co.'s works at Thorold, Dr. M. M. Rosten, St. Catharines, Ont., is not only ranking technician and authority on alcohol chemistry, but also an irrepressible debater for wholesale use of farm and forest low-grades and waste as an alcohol source, as well as for a concerted effort to introduce such alcohol for motor fuel admixture.

DR. ROSTEN

Owner of the chemical works Kutno Ltd., in Poland, Dr. Rosten pioneered power (water-free) alcohol production there and in some other European countries, directing the building of somewhere around 50 installations in all. Built in 1927, his Kutno plant was the first power alcohol producer in Eastern and Central Europe; beat the Germans by a year. And from the first, by catalytic methods, he was also producing derivatives such as acetaldehyde, acetic acid, aldol, crotonaldehyde, butanol, solvents for the paint industry, 100-octane fuel, etc.

Dr. Rosten came to Canada from Poland in April, 1940; promptly submitted to the authorities here a proposal for conversion of surplus and low-grade grains to 200 million gallons of power alcohol. Since March, 1942, he has acted as adviser to Washington's Senate Committee on industrial alcohol and synthetic rubber, and since May of the same year has been on retainer to Ontario Paper Co. at Thorold.

Canada's most provocative authority on alcohol won't easily lose his conviction there is a bigger alcohol future for this country. Big — six feet four and broad in proportion — Dr. Rosten has an enthusiasm for his work that matches his physique. His article on page 11 of this issue outlines his plans.

* * *

New Books

TOWARD A BETTER WORLD by Jan Christiaan Smuts. Published in Canada by Collins. Price $3.50.

Here is a well-packaged collection of Smuts speeches from 1907 to the present, with a 36-page biographical introduction by the editors.

The chapters or speeches cover many subjects, including the Smuts-conceived philosophy of Holism, but most are an expression of this great man's deep and rock solid principles of human conduct and aspiration and how those principles will best be served through national and international policies.

Powerful sermons for a sinful world!

LEND-LEASE, WEAPON FOR VICTORY by E. R. Stettinius, Jr. Published in Canada by Macmillans. Price $3.50.

"Lend-Lease is a new and important development in the foreign policy of the United States. The American people have a right to know how it came into being, what it is, and how it works. That is the reason why I have taken time during the war to set down in book form the origin and development, and the significance as I see it, of our aid to the other nations battling the Axis and of their aid to us."

Such is the blunt, vigorous statement of the young white-thatched author, then Lend-Lease Administrator, now Under-Secretary of State.

This is no statistical report, but a swift, authoritative, and engrossing story of how American resources were put to war-winning in all parts of the world. And Stettinius adds:

"We know already that the principle of mutual aid must live on. Today there is more unity of purpose and of action amongst freedom-loving peoples than ever before. In that unity we can find the strength to build a peaceful world in which freedom and opportunity will be secure for all."

Other People's Views . . . .

The Canadian Editorial of the Week

The League Idea Lives On

The Ottawa Journal

It is fashionable in these days to say that the League of Nations failed. It didn't. The basic principle of the League failed no more than the basic principle of Christianity failed or the basic principle of democracy. Where failure came was in the blindness and weakness of men and nations themselves; in their desertion and betrayal of the thing which, had it been supported with integrity, might have averted this war.

All of us, without exception, betrayed the League. Were false to it.

We here in Canada were false to it. We paid our dues to its secretariat, and we sent our delegates to its assembly meetings (too often as junketing trips for tired cabinet ministers who wanted to see Europe); but while we were paying it lip loyalty we gave little thought to its implications and responsibilities and, when critical tests came, ran out on its obligations.

There was a day when Japan invaded Manchuria. Then, as all of us know, came the League's first great betrayal; but no record tells of any great protest by Canada, nor any thought or action whatsoever.

There was a later day when Mussolini invaded Abyssinia, and what the record tells is that Canada, opposing sanctions, holding that it would be madness to fight for a "formula," condoned and indirectly supported Abyssinia's murder.

We were no worse than the others; but we were no better. While we boasted of our support of "collective security," and held up our membership in the League as proof of our sovereignty, of our blessed "status," we ran away from the things we extolled, shirked its responsibilities and duties.

That was not failure of the League. It was failure of us.

Yet the League idea lives on. True in the heart of it, representing the indestructible fact that the world is a community, that there is a brotherhood of man under the common fatherhood of God, the conception and ideal of it can no more die than the conception and ideal of Christianity, or of democracy, or liberty, or of justice. The world today may reject the precise form of organization which Geneva represented; it cannot reject the idea itself. The principle underlying remains, is more clear today than ever before, and not until that principle is translated into some form of action, into some union of peoples to avert repetition of what torments them at this hour, will we hope for the future live at all. Either we have collective security of some kind, or we perish.

What The Papers Are Saying . . . .

Under Orders

The Vancouver Sun

When Tim Buck abruptly changed the policy of Canadian Communism a few weeks ago he evidently gave his orders to the Communist Party's representation in Parliament. This representation consists of one member, Mr. Rose, of Montreal-Cartier, and Mr. Rose has followed the new party line with more obedience than consistency.

Mr. Buck has attacked Mr. Coldwell and the CCF for being too radical and too socialistic, so that the extreme Left has moved over to the extreme Right of the social protest elements in this country. Therefore, when the CCF proposed a want-of-confidence motion in Parliament, complaining that the Government was not doing enough about social reform, who leaped to the support of the government and the greedy capitalists? None other than Mr. Rose, the Communist, who voted against the CCF motion. The party lines of the Left are becoming more tangled than mother's ball of wool after the kitten has played with it.

* * *

More Talkers Than Doers

The Ottawa Journal

When it comes to cultural things, we Canadians are more talkers than doers. Loud in our professions, and always on the verge of doing something about them, we invariably end up by doing nothing. For years on end now, we have been hearing about a national library; yet the only national library we possess, the Library of Parliament, has been allowed until now to go for four or five years without so much as a Librarian.

Larger Wheat Acreage Inevitable

Edmonton Journal

Apart from war needs, any tendency to return to reliance on wheat to the same extent as formerly should be checked so far as possible. These (prairie) provinces require a better balanced agricultural economy than they had in time of peace and the permanent establishment of this cannot be too constant an aim.

* * *

As Others See Us . .

We Must Find New Ore

The Vancouver Sun

During the war, British Columbia is using up its minerals at a rapid rate. It is using them faster than it is discovering new mines to replace those now being depleted. In fact, no great mines like the Sullivan and the Britannia have been discovered in recent times. Prospecting has languished. This condition is not unique to British Columbia. James Y. Murdoch, president of Noranda and other mining enterprises, expresses alarm at this condition.

Mr. Murdoch thinks that the greatest single discouragement to the mining investor in this country is the stock racketeer. Of late, The Financial Post has been exposing the operations of disreputable firms that deal in mining stocks and calls loudly on the Ontario Government to suppress them.

Mr. Murdoch echoes this demand and he proposes not only the destructive remedy of putting swindlers in jail but the positive remedy of establishing new standards for all stock salesmen. Practitioners of medicine, ministry of the church, lawyers and engineers all have to possess certain minimum qualifications, says Mr. Murdoch. Why should we not insist that men who float mining enterprises shall know something about mining and possess a character proved to be honest?

In British Columbia the mining market is quiet now. Our energies are concentrated on other things. But after the war if our mineral industry is to go ahead and continue employing our people, we must put money into mines, we must create conditions which will encourage the discovery of new minerals, for our existing mines will not last forever. Our laws should not discourage people gambling in mining stocks if they wish to do so. They should guarantee that the gambler has an honest run for his money. And Mr. Hart will do well to provide some practical assistance to the prospector.

* * *

Stop Me If . . . . .

It was 3 o'clock in the morning when a minion of the law encountered an inebriated gentleman staggering uncertainly down the street.

"Hey, you!" called the officer. "Where y' headed at this hour of the mornin'?"

"Offisher," replied the drunk, with visions of his waiting wife, "I'm now on my way to a lec'shure!"

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Trade Plan to Cost $2.5 Millions

Western Ontario "U" Works Out Cost of Barry Proposal

In current business and political discussions much is being said about re-establishment of individuals and industries in the postwar era. Possibly the first concrete proposal for postwar reconstruction is the suggestion made by Harry C. Barry for an export-import trade company to stimulate foreign trade, and an import-export school to train men to sell Canadian products abroad.

Students of the University of Western Ontario recently made an exhaustive study of the cost of the Barry plan. Their findings are summarized in the accompanying article.

In his pamphlet "A Rehabilitation Plan," in which it is proposed to help Canadian service men and industries generally establish themselves after the war, Harry C. Barry has suggested setting up an Export-Import Trade company and school. Mr. Barry, marine manager of the Insurance Co. of North America at Toronto, outlined the company as a government subsidized concern to push sales of Canadian manufactured and natural products abroad, while the school would train service men for duty with the company.

Students in the senior year of the Business Administration course at the University of Western Ontario, under the direction of Associate Professor Ross Willis, recently completed an exhaustive survey of the probable lines such an organization would follow and its cost. The findings of the students are summarized as follows.

Four Universities

It was decided students and courses could best be accommodated at four universities in the heart of Canada's industrial areas—Queen's, Toronto, Western Ontario and McGill; that the course be limited to 50 students in each university because smaller classes are more concentrated, that the course be intensified into 25 weeks; that students should be single and selected as far as possible from among returned service men.

The courses would include trade economics, history, languages, business administration, finance and foreign selling. All universities could easily adapt their courses to particular needs. Instructors, it is believed, could be obtained with the co-operation of Canadian exporting firms.

Students would be selected by a board versed in personnel work and qualified to select suitable men.

There would be no initial outlay for scientific apparatus.

After the course is well established remuneration to the university would be paid at the rate of $8 a man a week: approximately equal to the expenses of the present Army course. This rate is based on a minimum of 50 students. The weekly payment to the university would be therefore $400 for 50 men, or $10,000 for 50 men for 25 weeks.

Payments for board would be arranged at $1.05 a day, plus 50c. daily for lodging. This would work out at $542 for 50 men for one week or $13,562.50 for 50 students for 25 weeks.

Text books and supplies at $20 a man would cost $1,000.

Total cost accordingly would be:

University tuition	$10,000.00
Room and board	13,562.50
Texts & supplies	1,000.00
Total	24,562.50

For the four universities the cost would be $100,000. To this, however, other expenses might be added such as $1,000 for library expansion, while each student should be allowed $10 a week for miscellaneous expenses. This would bring the cost of one student for the 25-week course to $741.25. Cost for 50 students at one university would be $37,082.50 and for two 25-week courses at each university, $75,880. One year's operation at the four universities would total $303,520.

Objective would be to train men and send them to get orders for Canadian manufactured goods in various areas of the world.

Orders would be forwarded to the head office and from there sent on to Canadian manufacturers. It is understood the manufacturers would pay the export company a commission for the amount of goods sold.

Depend on Volume

Costs of the company would of course depend on volume of business done.

To calculate the cost of the first year the committee of students divided the world into six regions, each comprising countries similar in language, location or general interest. The areas are: Continental Europe, North America and the Caribbean, Asia, Australia, Africa, South America.

Total business sales for the first year based on available statistics in the Canadian Year Book, are placed at $80 millions.

It is proposed that the head office should be in Montreal or Toronto where the president, treasurer and general sales manager, etc. would reside.

Departments would include: traffic, credit, foreign trade, public relations and general offices.

The President would be responsible for running the organization, for administration of the school, and for the initial policies of the company.

It was suggested that he have a salary of $10,000, that he be assisted by a treasurer at a salary of $6,000, a vice-president to receive $8,000 and the general manager $7,500.

Expenses of various departments would vary:—as for example the general office including the accounting branches would cost $66,500; the traffic department, including export packing, designation of port of export, arrangement of ocean transport, marine insurance, etc. $35,000; the credit department, charged with arranging credits, etc. for exporters and importers and getting information re customers solvency, etc. and in general supplementing the work of the chartered banks and their banking correspondents, $28,600; the foreign trade department to correlate business proceedings of individual foreign offices, with business and proceedings of Canadian firms. This department would bring the two together and give the Canadians a bargaining angle. It is assumed, it would require the help of several technical experts in foreign trade and foreign law, as well as translators. Probable cost would be $40,000.

A number of branch offices would also be required to do local work in various districts exchanging information and samples, helping salesmen, etc.

Then one sales office would be needed in each district. Their cost for one year is estimated at $50,000. The students recommended a minimum of 44 Canadian sales offices be established as a start at a cost of approximately $2.2 millions.

A public relations department, to deal with the public and governments at home and abroad and act as an intelligence department regarding needs of the districts in which goods would be sold, is recommended. It would educate Canadian manufacturers about opportunities abroad. It would instruct foreign importers about goods to be obtained from Canada.

Cost of this Public Relations Department is estimated at $131,945.

Total cost of the scheme is put at $2,177,687, and cost of the school for the first year $303,525.

This makes a total of a little less than $2.5 millions.

It is implied, however, that the volume of sales would increase year by year as a result of the operations of the school and the export-import company, thus bringing down the cost to sales ratio materially.

ILO Has Labor Conversion Plan

A world pattern for employment in the coming transition and reconstruction periods will be sought at next month's conference at Philadelphia of the International Labor Office.

Discussions will be slanted toward social policy. Machinery for employment organization is to be studied too. In issuing a summons to member states recently to attend the conference, ILO announced it would attempt to blueprint re-employment of military personnel and war workers; would make suggestions also on "demobilization" of some of industry's under-age workers' women and the disabled. Measures to deal with short-term unemployment are to be proposed.

ILO's working headquarters moved in 1940 to Montreal from Geneva, is the permanent secretariat of the International Labor Organization.

"Pop" Industry Meets March 9

$40 Millions-a-Year Factory Sales Level Finds Supplies Tighter

Canadian Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages have reached their high road to national organization with opening of an executive office in Toronto and an annual general meeting scheduled to be held next week at Montreal. At that time policy will be framed.

The two-year-old federation of provincial associations of manufacturers and franchise bottlers has members throughout Canada who operate about 472 plants. Output for 1942 was valued close to $41 millions at factory selling prices, and capital invested at $24 millions.

Use 35,000 tons sugar

The industry in Canada—including top-rankers like Coca-Cola, Pepsi-Cola, Wynola, Canada Dry, Associated Bottlers (Orange Crush, Gurd, Hires) — consumed in 1942 about 35,000 tons of sugar worth over $5 millions, 7,700 tons less than 1941 because of sugar rationing. Other materials used in 1942 included $5.3 millions worth of syrups, concentrates and flavors, $1.9 millions in corks, caps, boxes and labels, and a half million dollars worth of carbon dioxide gas.

War Problems

At the Montreal meeting March 9 the industry will review its wartime problems; study maintenance of supply to canteens in Britain and Italy, and at Canadian military stations, shipyards and munitions plants from Labrador to Esquimalt. Sessions will be chaired by CBCB's 1943 president, Fred B. Curry, vice-president of Associated Bottlers Ltd., Toronto. Joseph A. Whitmore, Toronto, has been named executive secretary.

Canadian Converters' Dividend Increased

Quarterly dividend of Canadian Converters' Co. has been increased from 50 to 75 cents a share and, in addition, a bonus of 75 cents a share has been declared, both payable April 29 to shareholders of record March 15. Ex-dividend date is March 14.

Dividends for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1944 will thus total $3 a share.

Quebec & Prairies Lead Canadian Business Rise

The indexes of business activity recorded gains in the first month of the year in three out of the five economic areas. A marked advance was indicated for the Prairie Provinces while important gains were recorded in Quebec and British Columbia. The indexes for Quebec and the Prairie Provinces reached a new high position in history while the standing in British Columbia was only slightly below the maximum reached in June of last year. Minor recessions were shown in the Maritime Provinces and in Ontario.

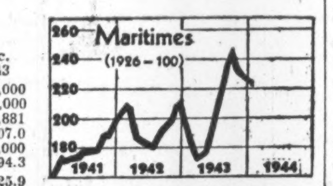
The new business obtained by the construction industry after seasonal adjustment was at a higher level in several areas during January than in the last month of 1943. A marked gain was recorded in construction contracts awarded in the Maritime Provinces while gains were also shown in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. Building permits were heavy in Quebec and in the Prairie Provinces, an increase of 18 per cent after the usual adjustment having been shown in British Columbia. The records of employment and of sales of life insurance were encouraging in the latest month, each of these factors showing gains for the five areas. The advance in cheques cashed in clearing centres was confined to Quebec and British Columbia. Two of the important industries centred in Quebec recorded gains and the deliveries of wheat in the Prairie Provinces were particularly great for the month.

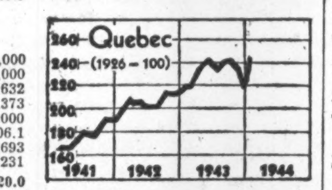
Trend of Business in Economic Areas

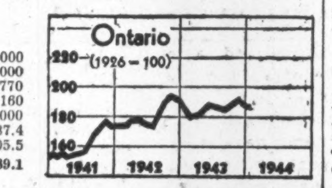
	Jan. 1944	% Change Jan. 1943	Dec. 1943
Maritimes:			
Constr. contr. .... $	933,000	—11.5	477,000
Bldg. permits .... $	67,000	—11.8	101,000
Life ins. sales .. $000	3,804	+27.7	3,881
Bank debits . $000,000	96.8	+15.5	107.0
Elec. pwr. .. kw.h.000	83,000	+9.2	102,000
Employment*	199.7	+2.2	194.3
Index	223.1	+13.2	225.9
Quebec:			
Constr. contr. .... $	2,203,000	—58.2	4,863,000
Bldg. permits .... $	1,127,000	+77.2	1,285,000
Life ins. sales .. $000	14.033	+34.2	12,632
Bank debits . $000,000	1,347	+16.4	1,373
Elec. pwr. .. kw.h.000	2,044,000	+15.2	2,061,000
Employment*	208.3	+3.0	206.1
Newsprint prod., tons	242,658	+3.9	249,693
Cotton consump., lb.	14,217,550	—1.1	14,081,231
Index	245.5	+3.9	220.0
Ontario:			
Constr. contr. .... $	2,701,000	—26.5	3,359,000
Bldg. permits .... $	972,000	—53.0	2,931,000
Life ins. sales .. $000	25,755	+44.9	22,770
Bank debits . $000,000	1,947	+3.8	2,160
Elec. pwr. .. kw.h.000	893,000	+1.7	882,000
Employment*	188.6	+0.2	187.4
Livestock slaughter.*	292.7	.....	305.5
Index	188.3	+1.7	189.1
Prairie Provinces:			
Constr. contr. .... $	1,685,000	+28.2	1,708,000
Bldg. permits .... $	1,793,000	+592.3	1,423,000
Life ins. sales .. $000	8,687	+48.8	8,165
Bank debits . $000,000	812	+48.7	928
Elec. pwr. .. kw.h.000	276,000	+2.6	281,000
Employment*	150.3	+5.9	148.1
Wheat receipts .. bu.	26,387,000	+102.9	26,089,000
Wheat prices**	125	+38.3	125
Index	197.2	+21.1	175.6
British Columbia:			
Constr. contr. .... $	1,261,000	+86.8	1,578,000
Bldg. permits .... $	705,000	+135.0	642,000
Life ins. sales .. $000	3,980	+37.3	3,810
Bank debits . $000,000	310.4	+30.5	281.7
Elec. pwr. .. kw.h.000	232,000	+4.5	234,000
Employment*	193.8	+3.4	193.8
Index	195.5	+2.7	191.4

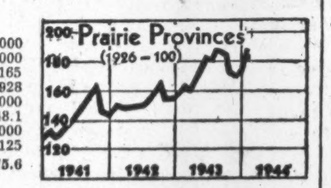
*1926=100. Employment statistics apply to preceding month.

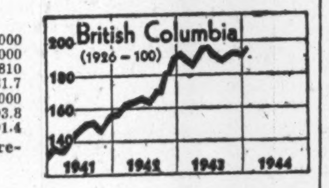
**Cents and eighths of a cent per bushel.











The Week in Business

	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Year Ago
Financial Post Production Index	....	264.3	264.1	264.0	238.54
National Income D.B.S. (c)	....	....	746	752	647
Dom. war expend. (million $) ...	....	268.9	543.5	271.0	183.8
Dom. total revenue (do.)	....	278.9	209.3	215.1	216.3
Dom. total expend. (do.)	....	348.4	704.6	501.0	231.9
Dept. store sales index no.	....	....	....	169.3	168.5
Retail sales index no	....	....	167.9	165.0	156.4
Wholesale sales index no. ...	....	....	165.6	170.3	148.4
Country store (% change pr. yr.)	....	....	+10.7	+11.0	....
▪Divd. payment index♦	127.8	127.0	125.9	124.6	122.3
Bank deposits (1935-39=100) ...	....	188.6	191.2	176.3	157.0
▪Cash and cheque pay. index ...	....	180.3	192.5	238.4	155.1
▪Bank debits (1935-40=100)	....	171.6	164.3	195.4	148.3
▪Money supply (c)	....	5,244	5,271	4,930	4,334
NEWSPAPER % OF CAPACITY—					
▪Production ratio	....	68.2	67.4	69.2	65.6
▪Shipment ratio	....	58.9	65.1	70.4	60.4
RAILWAY FREIGHT LOADINGS—					
Tons (D.B.S. index)	....	....	196.1	164.5	175.9
Cars (D.B.S. index)	....	....	153.2	138.8	145.2
COST OF LIVING—					
D.B.S. index	....	119.0	119.3	119.4	117.1
EMPLOYMENT INDEX No. D.B.S.—					
All industries	....	....	190.6	188.7	186.5
Manufacturing	....	....	231.0	230.8	221.7
Payrolls (June 1/44=100) (b) ..	....	....	153.4	152.0	144.0
Payrolls (1937=100) (a)	....	....	....	215	216
RAILWAYS—	**1943-44**	**1942-43**	**1943-44 Jan. 1 to date**	**1942-43**	**Change %**
▪Carloadings (week Feb. 19)	65,623	59,275	470,063	409,109	+14.9
▪C.P.R. gross (week Feb. 21) $	5,453,000	4,624,000	40,204,000	32,987,000	+21.9
▪C.N.R. gross rev. (Jan.) $	33,096,000	29,278,000	......	......	+13.0
▪C.N.R. net rev. .... (Jan.) $	5,023,000	4,473,000	......	......	+12.3
▪C.P.R. gross rev. .. (Jan.) $	23,935,635	18,927,920	....	....	+26.4
▪C.P.R. net rev. .... (Jan.) $	2,838,513	2,240,655	......	......	+26.7
IRON AND STEEL—(December)					
Pig Iron production (tons)	137,256	164,382	1,758,265	1,975,015	—10.9
Steel production ... (tons)	227,822	269,834	2,996,978	3,121,361	—4.0
CONSTRUCTION—					
Contracts awarded (Jan.) $	8,782,400	11,984,300	....	....	—26.6
▪Building permits .. (Jan.) $	4,663,016	3,544,329	....	....	+31.5
▪Cement prod., bbls. (Dec)	217,381	329,047	7,292,782	9,126,041	—20.0
AGRICULTURE—					
Flour prod., bbls. .. (Dec.)	2,173,433	2,062,835	24,474,696	20,760,396	+17.8
Cattle sales▲ ..... (Jan.)	94,294	56,909	......	......	+65.5
Hog sales▲ .... (Jan.)	901,665	499,844	....	....	+80.5
SEA FISHERIES—‡					
Catch, cwts. ...... (Nov.)	978,418	761,600	10,351,275	10,047,300	+3.0
Landed value .... (Nov.)	1,968,496	1,494,300	31,810,276	30,259,300	+5.1
NEWSPRINT—					
Production, tons .. (Jan.)	242,658	233,544	....	....	+3.9
▪Exports, tons ..... (Jan.)	194,547	199,580	....	....	— 2.5
MINING AND OILS—					
Coal prod., tons ... (Dec.)	1,609,349	1,739,700	17,786,562	18,865,030	—5.7
Gold rec. (fine oz.) (Jan.)	256,414	360,755	....	....	—28.9
Petroleum prod., brl. (Nov.)	789,430	838,511	9,147,479	9,506,121	—3.7
ELECTRICAL POWER OUTPUT—(January)					
▪Total monthly 1,000 kw.h's	3,528,908	3,226,644	....	....	+ 9.3
FOREIGN TRADE—♦					
Imports .... (Dec.)	134,872,074	137,569,394	1,735,076,890	1,664,241,933	+5.5
Exports .... (Dec.)	307,963,754	271,239,261	3,001,352,279	2,385,466,046	+25.8
OTHER INDUSTRIAL FACTORS—					
▪Shoes, prod., pr. .. (Dec.)	2,704,543	2,650,375	34,282,079	33,199,912	+3.3
Cotton consump. lb. (Jan.)	14,217,550	14,374,572	....	....	— 1.1
Cigarette cons. No.† (Jan.)	1,001,684	872,109	....	....	—14.9
FINANCE—					
Bank debits† ...... (Jan.) $	4,512,474	3,899,628	....	....	+15.7
Bond sales† .... (Dec.) $	171,766	92,552	6,686,094	4,290,673	+55.8
Life insurance sales (Jan.) $	57,019,000	40,420,000	....	....	+41.0

‡Unrevised figures covering N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., B.C. †000 omitted.
▲Total at yards and plants. ▪New items for week.
♦Supplied by Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. (c) 000,000's omitted. ♦Gold excluded.
(a) Compiled by Canadian Bank of Commerce. (b) All industries.

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...or welcoming home a sailor son

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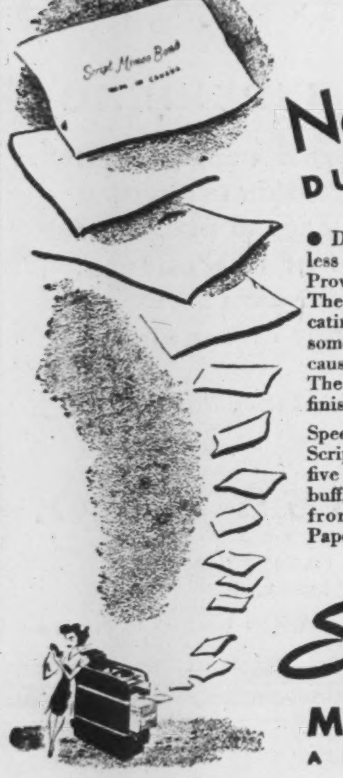

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B. C. Studies Preservation Of Her Forests

Douglas Fir Becoming Scarce, May Be Replaced By Cedar, Hemlock

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—British Columbia is learning much about her forests as a result of probings of the Sloan Royal Commission into the timber industry. This is appropriate as more than 40% of all the west coast province's revenue is derived from forest products.

Basically, the Sloan Commission, appointed by the Hart Coalition Government, is seeking to devise a long-term program for the administration of B. C.'s forests so they may be made to yield in perpetuity in sufficient volume to maintain large-scale industry.

Douglas Fir Scarce

One fact being impressed upon the Commission by government foresters and others is that British Columbia is within sight of total exhaustion of the mature Douglas fir stands on the coast. Mature Douglas fir has probably accounted for more than 80% of B. C.'s lumber business in the past.

"The foreign market will have to be persuaded to accept hemlock and cedar as substitutes for fir," Chief Forester Chauncey D. Orchard told the Commission. "There is an age of scarcity with regard to our timber now and it is going to grow progressively worse. Smaller loggers are beginning to be eliminated and small mills handling big timber are being hard hit by the shortage of such material. Eventually, the situation will lead to the establishment of an entirely different type of sawmill to handle different materials."

British Columbia, by aggressive salesmanship, won the United Kingdom market away from Scandinavian countries before the war by proving the advantages of fir over Baltic spruce; now the industry faces the task of demonstrating that hemlock is as good as fir. If proper measures of conservation are taken now—measures which were never adequately applied to Douglas fir—the province's great stands of hemlock may continue in production for an indefinite period, according to Mr. Orchard.

Artificial reforestation by planting of seedlings, however, is regarded as too costly for application except in areas where conditions are unfavorable for natural regeneration.

There is a general feeling that the forests of British Columbia have been consistently neglected for many years. Total revenues from the forests amount to more than $120 millions annually and the Government itself receives about $3 millions annually, but outlay for forest administration is less than $1 million.

JAMES W. SEWALL
Ruttan Block, Port Arthur, Ont.
Timber Cruises and Valuations
JAMES W. SEWALL
Old Town, Maine
PHILLIPS & BENNER

—Photo by Karsh.

VINING REJOINS NEWSPRINT ASSOCIATION

Charles Vining, left above, has resumed the position of president of the Newsprint Association of Canada after an absence of two years on government service. Paul Kellogg, who has been acting as president in Mr. Vining's absence, has been appointed to the new position of general manager.

St. Lawrence Costs Increase

Paper Mills' Pulpwood Supply Said to be a Problem

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Intensification of current problems was noted by Managing Director Arthur F. White of St. Lawrence Paper Mills at the annual meeting. Costs have been running sharply higher than early in 1943. Maintaining plants in sound working condition has proved difficult, and pulpwood supply continues a problem.

While reported reasonably well prepared to meet the postwar period, practically the entire output is for the export market which is dependent on conditions of international trade such as exchange, tariffs. In view of difficult conditions experienced, however, results of 1943 operations were regarded as satisfactory.

Operations in 1943 were at 60% of capacity, but Mr. White pointed out the entire industry was operated as a unit under Government control and that the company received credit, based on its rated capacity, for its pro-rata share of the year's business.

Attention was drawn to a feature of the Income Tax Act which, he claimed, was working an undue hardship on shareholders. St. Lawrence Paper Mills, and its subsidiary, Lake St. John Power & Paper Co., were organized about the same time (in 1928). In the case of St. Lawrence Paper Mills senior financing had been by preferred stock while in the case of Lake St. John financing had been by bonds. Consequently, revenue which is ordinarily earmarked for preferred shareholders is taxed in the hands of the company as profit while there is no corresponding corporation tax on the bond interest expense which is payable to Lake St. John bondholders. Commenting on this situation, Mr. White declared:

"Had it not been for this injustice, St. Lawrence would have earned and paid its full preferred dividend in the last four years."

All profits available for dividend payments have been distributed among shareholders since dividend payments were resumed in 1940, it is stated.

Low Hoping For Even Break

Alberta Treasury Branch Improvement Seen; Cut Grant $175,800

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON.—Showing a deficit of something like $2 millions since they were started five years ago, Alberta's treasury branches are reaching the stage "where I hope we soon will be able to break even," Provincial Treasurer Solon E. Low stated, in explaining estimates for 1944-45.

Estimates contained an appropriation of $517,330 to be spent on the treasury houses in the next fiscal year. This is a decrease of $175,800 from 1943-44.

There now is about $10 millions deposited in Provincial Treasury branches. Earnings in 1944-45 are estimated at $295,000, an expected increase of $145,000 over the fiscal year ending March 31, 1944.

Mr. Low explained, "Our earnings are increasing, and through our new setup we have achieved a saving in operational costs."

New setup, announced by the Government last September, aims at making the treasury houses self-supporting. If earnings expected this year are achieved, they will be due in part to payments made to the branches for services.

These services, such as handling fire and life insurance, issuing licenses and administering estates, formerly were handled by other branches of the Government. Opposition members asserted the treasury branches are not earning a cent more than before.

The Speech from the Throne promised further reorganization and expansion of the facilities of the treasury branches. This, Opposition Leader J. H. Walker termed "an easy pill for the ratepayers to swallow when they finally realize that approximately $2 millions had been lost to the province through the experimental venture."

Opposition circles also point out that the Government faces the necessity of providing large sums of money for many postwar purposes.

"Because of this it is all the more essential that indefensible expenditures be eliminated from the budget, and that the credit of Alberta be restored so that it may be able to borrow such amounts, beyond what is raised through taxation from year to year."

It is expected the Government, with 35 members to the Opposition's 21, will have no difficulty passing its treasury branch and other expenditures.

Lake St. John Board Change

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Several changes in the board of directors of Lake St. John Power & Paper Co., at the annual meeting, have resulted in making the company's board identical with that of St. Lawrence Paper Mills which is now in direct control of operations.

Reason for the changed setup is explained as follows:

"Since the reorganization of Lake St. John Power & Paper in 1936, when certain concessions were agreed to by both the holders of the bonds and debentures, the majority of the directors of Lake St. John have been chosen from time to time as representatives of the bondholders and debenture holders. In the interval, debenture interest has become mandatory, the voting trust has been dissolved, and the duties of the security-holders directors, satisfactorily fulfilled. Thus the necessity for this representation on the board no longer exists."

Directors of the company are now:

A. K. CAMERON, chairman of the board.
J. I. RANKIN, president.
ARTHUR F. WHITE, vice-president & managing director.
P. M. FOX, general manager.
A. H. CAMPBELL, AUBREY DAVIS, H. C. FLOOD, G. B. FOSTER, R. W. STEELE, N. A. TIMMINS, JR., directors.

St. Lawrence Corp. Sells Holding

St. Lawrence Corp. has arranged to sell its holdings of Lake St. John Power & Paper Co. to St. Lawrence Paper Mills Co., proceeds being used to purchase St. Lawrence Corp. "A" stock for cancellation.

Since St. Lawrence Corp. held 24,811½ shares of Lake St. John common at Dec. 31, 1943, it is reported this would permit the purchase of about an equivalent number of its "A" shares, of which 288,198 were outstanding at end of last year.

A total of 510,492 shares of St. Lawrence Paper common and 298,279 of Brompton were held by St. Lawrence Corp. at close of 1943. St. Lawrence Paper held 18,000 preferred and 51,469 common shares of Lake St. John.

Bathurst Profits Lower Last Year

Higher costs for pulpwood and other materials were chiefly responsible for a decline in Bathurst Power & Paper Co. profits to $539,371 in 1943 from $750,114 in 1942, President R. L. Weldon reports in a preliminary statement to shareholders. Provision for taxes was $408,745 in 1943 against $501,542 in 1942, but computations are stated to be subject to review.

Consolidated balance sheet of company and subsidiaries as at Dec. 31, 1943, shows current assets of $5,815,984 (including $2,434,374 cash and marketable securities) as against current liabilities of $926,258, leaving working capital of $4.9 millions.

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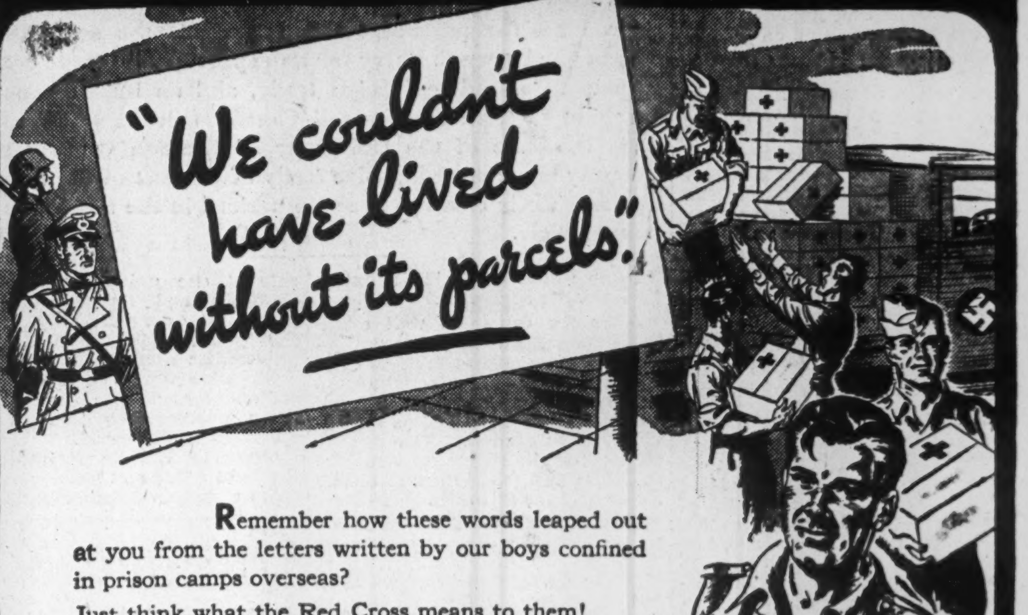

Remember how these words leaped out at you from the letters written by our boys confined in prison camps overseas?

Just think what the Red Cross means to them!

Remember its other splendid services, too: nursing, medicines, comforts, blood serum, hospitals, ambulances.

Now, as we get deeper into the war, the need is greater than ever.

Support it With Your Dollars

Our whole organization—whether in our big newsprint mills, in our offices or in pulpwood stations in remote districts of Ontario and Quebec—is being urged to better the splendid contributions made in previous campaigns. We urge you also to give to the limit. Do your share. Give generously.

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HEAD OFFICE: THOROLD, ONTARIO
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Newsprint Mills: Thorold, Ontario, and Baie Comeau, Quebec
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"I don't know what we would have done without Red Cross parcels"

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CANADIAN RED CROSS
The Need Grows as Victory Nears

% SAVINGS IN PAPER THROUGH REDUCTIONS IN WEIGHTS

● How to use these tables—find the basic weight you are now using in the left hand column—figures to the right give percentage of reduction. Many of the heavier weights shown below are not now available, due to restrictions. They are included, however, because, at one time or another, they *were* available.

BONDS AND LEDGERS

Weight per 1000 sheets	80 (Ledgers)	72	64	56	48	40 (Bonds and French Folio)	32	26	20
Substance	40	36	32	28	24	20	16	13	10
40 lb.		10%	20%	30%	40%	50%			
36 lb.			11%	22%	33%	44%	55%		
32 lb.				12%	25%	37%	50%	59%	
28 lb.					14%	28%	42%	53%	64%
24 lb.						16%	33%	45%	58%
20 lb.							20%	35%	50%
16 lb.								18%	37%
13 lb.									23%

BOOK, LITHO AND OFFSET

Weight per 1000 sheets	240	200	160	140	120	100	90	80
Substance	120	100	80	70	60	50	45	40
120 lb.		16%	33%	41%	50%			
100 lb.			20%	30%	40%	50%		
80 lb.				12%	25%	37%	43%	
70 lb.					14%	28%	35%	42%
60 lb.						16%	25%	33%
50 lb.							10%	20%
45 lb.								11%

INDEX BRISTOLS

Weight per 1000 sheets	440	340	280	220	180
Substance	220	170	140	110	90
220 lb.		22%	36%	50%	
170 lb.			17%	35%	47%
140 lb.				21%	35%
110 lb.					18%

PRINTING AND WEDDING BRISTOLS

Weight per 1000 sheets	340	320	280	240	200	180
Substance	170	160	140	120	100	90
170 lb.		5%	17%	29%	41%	47%
160 lb.			12%	25%	37%	43%
140 lb.				13%	28%	35%
120 lb.					16%	25%
100 lb.						10%

EFFECT OF REDUCTION IN SIZE

CAUTION:

These calculations should only be used when both the large and small size cut economically from standard sizes.

To find the percent saving through reduction in size, subtract the product of the dimensions of the small size (2) from the product of the larger (1) and express the difference (3) as a percentage by dividing the product of the larger dimensions into the difference and multiplying by 100.

Large size	9 x 12	=	108 (1)
Small size	6 x 9	=	54 (2)
Difference		=	54 (3)

54 ÷ 108 x 100 = **50%** reduction in weight of paper.

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In Your Opinion

Should We Keep a Standing Army?

The Question: It has been proposed that Canada maintain a substantial standing Army, Air Force and Navy after the war. Do you agree? What would you suggest?

Lt.-Col. W. G. Aird

Managing director, Montreal Cottons Ltd., Valleyfield, P.Q.

In my opinion Canada should meet her responsibilities as a nation by maintaining an armed force sufficient to preserve peace in the world. This armed force should be relative in numbers to the forces supplied by the other nations of the world. I am also of the opinion that Canada should continue as a full partner in the British Commonwealth and meet her responsibilities contained in that partnership.

* * *

Sir H. Montagu Allan

Prominent industrialist and official of the Boy Scouts, Navy League, and Red Cross organizations, Montreal, P.Q.

From experience we have had during this war, how important it is we should have a complete army on paper and a percentage called up in each unit. Each military district should have units of boys between the ages of 16 and 18 for training who would be called upon if required and with their experience would be ready for service anywhere.

We have had experience in the Navy League for over 20 years which has been very satisfactory and we now have about 15,000 boys in training all over Canada and they are all volunteers. The same system I think should be adopted in the Army and Air Force.

During peacetime we found the boys in the Navy League got preference for situations when not required in the Navy as a result of the discipline during their time in training.

* * *

Maj.-Gen. H. M. Cawthra Elliott, C.B.C.M.G.

Cooksville, Ont.

For several years after the conclusion of the war and depending largely upon the peace settlement in Europe and Asia I suggest that we should maintain in Canada an establishment of at least 25,000 officers, NCO instructors and men comprising all services. Fifteen thousand Air Force personnel, including training establishment, 10,000 Navy personnel including RCN, RCNVR and dockyard employees. The above establishments, totalling 50,000, should be maintained in addition to the reserve Army for a period of at least 10 years. This force, together with the necessary equipment, guns, ammunition and airplanes, is the very least we should maintain if we are to co-operate with the armed forces of the United Nations in keeping the peace of the world.

* * *

Charles Clay

National Secretary, Canadian Authors Association, Ottawa.

There are four reasons why Canada should maintain a substantial Navy, Air Force and Army for at least some years after the war; and I would list them in ascending order of importance. First, there is a subtle national psychological uplift to pageantry and pomp, and military displays are no small part of such occasions, and heaven knows, Canada must employ every means of achieving a sense of nationality. Second, talk as we may about postwar employment potentials, there will always be a lag of some sort. By maintaining standing military forces we will help reduce the size of the lag and assure a livelihood for thousands of men and their dependents, in terms which many of them will welcome since there is already an indication that a considerable number want to stay in uniform after the war. Third, the early postwar years are liable to be unsettled, despite many sincere efforts to create a stable international setup right after the war, and Canada's future pattern can be more adequately assured if we have a substantial military force to underline our claims and hopes. Fourth, Canada is not without a responsibility to the world, and when the day of full international organization dawns it will bring duties, one of which will be supporting and contributing to an international police force, which means that Canada should have a skilled and well-equipped military setup to put into the common police pool for enforcing international justice on a co-operative basis.

* * *

J. B. Coyne, K.C.

President, Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Winnipeg.

Canada should maintain a substantial standing Army, Air Force and Navy after the war. As now fully recognized, an international organization will be futile without definite engagements and international laws with police power behind them and Canada must do its part. It is too early to prescribe the number of the various forces. This will depend on the effectiveness of the world organization which is set up. In its absence or perhaps as a supplemental to limited organization, Canada will require forces of a size dependent on what agreements Canada can make with other nations and the likeliness and promptness of the latter carrying out their obligations, all in the light of possible sources of future aggression and the strength and location of the aggressors.

* * *

Major-General J. H. Elmsley

Ex-permanent force member, Toronto.

I strongly support the Canadian Corps Association plan for establishment of a standing army supported by a proportion of old militia units as reserves and similar establishments for navy and air as an adequate force is unquestionably necessary for our own protection and for the maintenance of future world peace. This plan advocates maintenance of a standing army, combined with vocational training for its personnel, and eliminates main objections to maintenance and cost of a standing army under peace conditions. I would urge that Canadian Corps Association proposals in this respect receive serious consideration by the Government and public before any definite policy is adopted. United States will undoubtedly demand that Canada be strong militarily as our country affords excellent bases for invasion of their territory. A return to prewar status of Canadian armed forces and their inadequacy and inefficiency for war will constitute a grave danger and useless waste of public money.

* * *

F. R. Harris

Editor, News, Vernon, B.C.

As the most powerful small nation in the world today, Canada must soon choose the road she will take in the future. Whether or not the world forms a truly representative international structure or merely an alliance of the "Big Three" along lines suggested in the Halifax and Smuts proposals, Canada has a vital stake in making her true position as a self-governing nation known and realized. If a world organization is formed, Canada must be prepared to play her part and to lend not merely words but arms if need be. Never again could she repudiate her own representatives. If a three-power alliance is the outcome, Canada must also be independently strong, for she will surely be a buffer between the USSR and the USA. In maintaining adequate armed forces, Canadians will demand safeguards that they are not placed in the position of some nations, which maintain standing forces of a powerful reactionary and oppressive nature.

* * *

Andrew Hebb

Publisher, Era and Express, Newmarket, Ont.

If purpose is to provide employment, the proposal runs counter to the present popular economic theory that the way to raise our standard of living is to produce more so that there will be more to distribute. If purpose is to prevent war, surely we expect some form of international organization which will determine and regulate the amount and disposition of armaments necessary to maintain world order. The smaller the contribution we are asked to make toward these "police forces" the higher our possible standard of living will be.

* * *

Col. W. Clark Kennedy, V.C.

Manager for Canada, Standard Life Assurance Co., Montreal.

It is surely obvious to every Canadian that if only as a matter of self-preservation it is absolutely essential to maintain a strong standing Army, Air Force and Navy after cessation of present hostilities. If we are to take and keep our legitimate place in the world we must be prepared for all eventualities and not be at the mercy of possible aggression by land, sea or air. By stating a strong standing army, etc. I mean forces well-trained, disciplined and equipped with modern arms which must continually be kept up to date.

* * *

J. K. Kennedy

Secretary, Provincial Command, Canadian Legion, Saint John, N.B.

It is my strong personal view and I believe I am supported by the New Brunswick command of the Canadian Legion as a whole that Canada should maintain an adequate defense force of all services after the war. When the war is over there will be a period during which conditions will be unsettled as a result of which Canada must not be in a position of unpreparedness. She must be ready for any call. Her readiness by reason of her possession of a substantial standing force of all services will tend to make for continuance of the peace when guns cease to roar.

* * *

Andrew D. MacLean

Commander RCNVR retired, and editor, Boating Magazine, Toronto.

The size of our postwar forces will depend upon the possibility of another war, upon our willingness to be taxed, and upon the degree that such forces can contribute useful services. We lack definite knowledge of much of our huge country. Aerial surveys by the RCAF, exploration by the Army, and coastal charting by the Navy would tell us much more of our natural resources and encourage development of many kinds. I believe if the public were convinced that the armed forces were doing useful work with reasonable efficiency they would support greater forces than in the past.

* * *

D. R. McLaren, D.S.O.

Assistant Supt., passenger service, Trans-Canada Air Lines, Winnipeg, and former chairman and president, Air Cadet League of Canada.

The question of whether Canada should maintain permanent forces in postwar depends upon obligations with other nations to insure peace taking hold. I suggest we have a nucleus of an RCAF permanent force supplemented with reserve squadrons similar to pre-war. This permits many ex-service personnel to continue to be potential factors in air defense, with low cost replacements for reserve units to come from air cadets. A sufficient army is possible on the same basis stressing mechanized and artillery units. Naval forces of great strength are unnecessary, but volunteer reserve units should be maintained.

* * *

Elmore Philpott

Well known in newspaper and political circles, Vancouver, B.C.

Canada should maintain as large an armed force as may be necessary to fulfill agreed-in-advance obligations of a world peace-keeping organization. The responsibility of each nation is to maintain a certain sized military force which should be fixed on the quota principle, with Canada's obligation roughly one quarter that of Britain and one tenth that of United States. Over a long-term period the world organization might agree to a gradual reduction of a total peace-police force. Canada and other countries could therefore look forward to progressive reduction in the cost of defense. But for at least 25 years the real problem is to have mobilized at all times a sufficient force always on the side of peace and against aggression to make impossible any new attempt at a new bid for world power by aggression. The essential feature is a permanent cordial agreement starting with America, the British nations and the Soviet but open to all nations, including present enemies, later on, on proof of their good behavior.

* * *

G. E. Sherren

Secretary, Provincial Command, Canadian Legion, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Canada should maintain adequate defence forces on sea, land and air after the war for her own and Empire defense and the defense of oppressed nations. After the war the cadet system should be expanded and all young men of 18 should be compelled to undergo a few months' training in one of the branches of the forces and after that a brief period of training each year until about the age of 26 and be then placed on reserve. Such training would not only assure security and peace of Empire and improve the physique of our manhood, but would do much for the peace of the world.

* * *

W. Stewart Wallace

Librarian, University of Toronto.

I could answer your enquiry better if I knew what the terms of the peace would be. I think it is obvious, however, that Canada should maintain adequate armed forces until guarantees against future wars are assured.

* * *

H. E. Warburton

Secretary, Provincial Command, Army and Navy Veterans of Canada, Vancouver, B.C.

The Army and Navy veterans in Canada stand whole-heartedly for the British connection. We think that Canada has not played its part in the past in Empire service in preparations for defense. We should also be actively engaged in world affairs. We should have a navy of one battleship, six cruisers, 20 destroyers, 20 submarines; an army of at least one division, including a Highland regiment; an air force of 20 squadrons. These we should have in addition to depots for instruction cadres and permanent cadres with all non-permanent units. We agree with such a program.

* * *

Maj.-Gen. V. A. S. Williams

Retired, former Commissioner of Police for Ontario, Toronto.

I decidedly agree with the proposal that Canada maintain a substantial standing Navy, Army and Air Force after the war. As to the strength of what each service should be, I do not feel justified at this date to express an opinion on such a very difficult and important matter.

PAGE-HERSEY TUBES, LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1943

ASSETS

Fixed			
Real Estate, Buildings, Plant, Machinery and Equipment, at cost		$7,301,080.88	
Investment in Stock of Subsidiary Company		50,000.00	
			$ 7,351,080.88
Deferred			
Estimated Refundable Portion of Excess Profits Tax			69,615.44
Current			
Cash on hand and in Banks		553,172.18	
Accounts and Bills Receivable—less Reserves		1,244,890.03	
Employees' Stock Purchase Fund		44,706.52	
Investment in Government Bonds and other marketable Securities (Market value $5,491,306.98)		4,917,818.45	
Merchandise Inventory—valued at the lower of cost or market—less reserve		2,960,218.89	
			9,720,806.07
			$17,141,502.39

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock			
No Par Value, Authorized 175,000 shares			
Issued and Outstanding—174,276 shares		$6,249,670.68	
Earned Surplus		2,762,756.00	
Profit and Loss Account	$1,714,732.59		
Add: Refundable Portion of Excess Profits Tax, per contra	69,615.44		
		1,784,348.03	
			$10,796,774.71
Reserves			
Depreciation of Buildings, Plant, Machinery and Equipment		4,632,691.02	
Furnace Reconstruction		30,000.00	
			4,662,691.02
Current			
Accounts Payable		890,375.98	
Wages and Miscellaneous Expenses accrued		88,549.80	
Due to Subsidiary Company		87,357.90	
Dividend declared and payable January 3rd, 1944		215,757.50	
Provision for Income and Excess Profits Taxes—less amount paid		399,995.48	
			1,682,036.66
			$17,141,502.39

Certified correct as per Auditor's Report.
Signed on behalf of the Board,
A. W. HOLMESTED, Director.
A. MACFADYEN, Director.

Canada Cement Looks Ahead

Current Volume Low But Construction Backlog Seen Building Up

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — A considerable volume of business is in prospect for Canada Cement Co. after the war due to the backlog of construction being built up and new programs scheduled, President J. D. Johnson informed shareholders at the annual meeting.

The current year, however, is expected to be difficult due to the present downward trend in cement consumption and increased costs of production.

Mr. Johnson informed shareholders that short- and long-term construction and rehabilitation programs had been drawn up, and that they will be acted on when labor and materials are available.

Coal Costs Heavy

An increase in cost of nearly every item entering into production of cement, including labor, is noted, but coal has probably been the most critical item as it is used in large quantities in the manufacture of cement and is an important item in the over-all cost picture.

Use of concrete block has become a popular unit of construction in home building and its use is growing rapidly. Mr. Johnson declared that it was almost inevitable that a large house-building program will be begun and the company expects to share in supplying materials.

The construction industry at present is stated to be in a "gap" period. Work on war construction projects has been largely completed but private industrial activity is still at a relatively low level due to restrictions and key material shortages.

Montreal Listings Pay More in Dividends

Dividend payments of companies listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange showed a slight increase of $101,153 to $5,704,393 in February as compared with the corresponding month of 1943.

For the first two months of 1944 payments are reported at $22.3 millions compared with $21.4 millions for the corresponding period last year.

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YEOMEN OF THE GUARD, often called "Beefeaters", the oldest existing body of its kind, dating from 1485.

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They have said she is isolated by the enveloping sea. But she has used it to join the hands of millions.

They have said she is fortified only by ships. They err. She is fortified by the strong hearts of her sons.

Proud in arms, with a mighty heart, Great Britain has withstood a thousand storms and will again. For hers is the strength of millions whose valour springs from a birthright of freedom.

Mother of parliaments, they call her... champion of justice and right.

We of her soil and of her blood and of her tutelage say this today: the world is in her debt for the part she has played in yesterday's eras of peace and progress. It will be so in the peace and progress to come.

We of Canada salute the *Great* Britain you truly are!

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We of The House of Seagram are proud of the part we play in supplying Great Britain with vital weapons of war. Every Seagram plant in Canada and the United States is engaged in the production of high-proof alcohol for smokeless powder, shatterproof glass, drawing inks, synthetic rubber and many other war-time products.

LONDON CALLING by Adelphi

Who Will Succeed Churchill To Lead British Tory Party?

By ADELPHI

LONDON.—Everyone in Britain is agreed that Churchill is the best war leader the nation could possibly have. But he is also the leader of the Tory Party and the people quite rightly assess him in a dual capacity—war lord and party chief.

And since in politics, as with royalty, there has to be a succession there is much discussion these days as to who will eventually succeed Churchill as leader of the Tory party.

Next to horse racing I would say that politics is the most uncertain hazard which a man can undertake. Take, for example, the Tory leadership since the last war.

When the famous Carlton Club meeting smashed the Lloyd George Coalition, it gave Bonar Law a brief term of office but sent Austen Chamberlain, Lord Birkenhead and all the heavy guns of the party into tacit opposition. They were against destroying Lloyd George but were still dazzled by his genius and his glamor.

In a few months Bonar Law, worn out by the war and suffering from a malignant disease, had to relinquish the crown. All the big fellows were out of the picture. The mantle fell on Stanley Baldwin who was almost unknown as the President of the Board of Trade in the Coalition and had principally distinguished himself as Bonar Law's Chancellor of the Exchequer by going to Washington and stating in an interview on his return that the settlement of the war debt, proposed by the Americans, was better than the British had hoped for.

Bonar Law almost resigned as prime minister then. His anger against Baldwin was white hot, but friends persuaded him to stay in office.

Never was any race won by a less likely outsider than when Stanley Baldwin became prime minister. Three years previously he had intended to retire but was dissuaded by his wife. He was bewildered and disgusted with what he called the chicanery of the glittering figures in the Coalition ministry. And here he was in Downing Street.

He led his party to electoral disaster in 1923 and again in 1929. But such is the irony of politics that he came back in 1931 and achieved a popularity that was almost stratospheric. In 1935 he was so powerful that the election was almost a coupon one. If you had Baldwin's ticket you were three quarters of the way to Westminster. He deposed a king, raised the salary of M.P.'s—to the shouts of "This is the greatest living Englishman."

• • •

Mantle Descends on Neville

His successor was Neville Chamberlain. Mr. Chamberlain had held a post under Lloyd George in the last war, but was not an M.P. at the time. L. G. thought nothing of him and virtually dismissed him. His half-brother Austen was the glittering heir to the mighty Joe. Austen had style, appearance, charm and had been bred to politics from boyhood. Yet it was Neville who went to Downing Street.

And when Chamberlain assumed the premiership, what were the odds against Winston Churchill being his successor? During the abdication crisis Churchill was howled down by the House, and left the Chamber followed only by his loyal henchman, Brendan Bracken. He was out of the national government in 1931 and was ignored in 1935. But when Chamberlain fell in 1940, it was Churchill who took the sword from his faltering hands.

• • •

Who Will Follow Churchill?

All this is a preliminary to answering the question as to Churchill's successor. The automatic favorite is of course Anthony Eden. He is at once Prince Charming and crown prince. He is being groomed for the Tory leadership as remorselessly and openly as a classic colt for the Derby and has the blessing of the man now on the political throne.

Churchill likes him as a man and as a colleague. But deeper than that in the Prime Minister's memory is the fact that Eden resigned from the Foreign Office as a protest against Chamberlain's appeasement policy. The road away from Chamberlain was the road to Churchill's heart.

There are no such things, however, as dynasties in politics despite the classic example of the two Pitts and the two Cromwells. The leader of a party may influence the choice of a successor but he cannot appoint him. Therefore we must ask what the Tory party thinks of Eden.

The Tories have an ingrained sense of loyalty towards the institution of leadership. They cannot forget that Eden's resignation was a blow to Chamberlain at a difficult period although they do not deny that Eden was moved by a genuine conviction and not by political tactics. To admire and resent at the same time is a peculiarly feminine trait, but perhaps there is something feminine in the Tory temperament.

For example, the Tories are completely loyal to Churchill as a great war minister, but they feel in their bones that true Conservative leadership halted when Chamberlain went. They cannot forget that Churchill once left the party to become a Liberal. Let me repeat, they deeply admire his leadership and are out to help him achieve victory for the nation and well earned glory for his own name. But discipline is one thing and conviction is another. They cannot quite believe that the one-time rebel is their true king.

• • •

Eden as Leader

But to return to Eden.

He has been an immense success as leader of the House. Admittedly he was fortunate in following Sir Stafford Cripps who managed to come a cropper at every hurdle over the entire course. But even without Cripps the House would have realized that Eden is an outstanding success in the job.

He is tactful and has an excellent sense of timing. Wisely he acknowledges the authority of Parliament over the executive but manages to get his own way pretty well. As a man, he is developing in his powers of physical endurance. The task of combining foreign affairs with the leadership of the House is a Herculean one, yet he rarely looks fatigued as he used to do in the days of the Spanish Civil War and of Hitler's Saturday matinees.

Then why is Eden not an odds-on certainty? What blemish is on the rose, what dent in the coronet?

This may seem a commonplace, trite comment, but Eden is not a good mixer. His friends run to a type—men with foreign office or diplomatic background. They have neither toiled nor spun in the ordinary sense of those hackneyed words. He does not seek the company of the industrialist, the financier, the agriculturist, the coal owner, the journalist, the store keeper, and the brewer. Yet those are the men who are the backbone of the party and who make up the economic life of the nation.

It might be answered that almost his whole political career has been in the realm of foreign affairs and, just as people marry whom they meet, so a politician makes friends of those who labor in the same vineyard. Eden is inevitably affected by this. He has influenced more than one ministerial appointment and the choice has been from his special coterie. "Eden's clique" is a subject of frequent discussion among back benchers.

The Tories respect him, admire him, but he has yet to gain their affection—and, as I have said, there is a streak of the feminine in the Tories. At any rate Eden is the favorite, a pronounced favorite, for the leadership stakes, but when the race is won there will be other runners.

• • •

Oliver Stanley's Chances

Oliver Stanley could give Eden a real contest if his will were more adamant and his mind less philosophical. He would probably say, "I would have no chance. You see I am a Stanley and it is unfashionable these days to be the son of someone."

His abilities are great. There is no finer mind in the House of Commons and he speaks with wit, clarity and a most attractive style and voice until he grows stubborn. He is having a genuine success as colonial secretary and if the son of the 14th Earl of Derby really wants to challenge Eden for the leadership there would be many in the Party who would raise the cry: "On Stanley, on!"

• • •

Anderson a Contender

It is a tribute to Sir John Anderson that he too is considered seriously as a contender. The Chancellor knows little of the play of party politics, he is not an orator; his sense of the House is not acute; nor is he officially a Tory.

Yet those who have worked with him speak in the highest terms of his sagacity and of his willingness to carry burdens. Physically he makes the same appeal as Stanley Baldwin. He is sturdy, calm and "honest John." I cannot believe though that he would have a real chance for the leadership except as a compromise candidate.

Tradition is in his favor. Lloyd George, Stanley Baldwin, Bonar Law, Neville Chamberlain and Winston Churchill had all been Chancellors of the Exchequer. It is a well-worn path from the Treasury to the Premier's seat on the Treasury Bench.

• • •

"Rab" Butler

The fourth man to be touted is "Rab" Butler, the president of the Board of Education. Here is a fine mind and an astute one. Here is also a youngish man who would be unruffled in a hurricane. His drawback is that as a speaker he lacks passion. He would never mount the barricades to defend the Dukes nor stand at the entrance to the House of Lords and defend them. He has a political philosophy which goes deep but his appeal is to the mind and not the emotions.

At any rate there is the picture as I see it. Let us hope it will be many years before I shall be proved right or wrong in the matter of Churchill's successor.

BRIDGE COMPANY ENGINEER

William B. Nicol, whose appointment as chief engineer of Hamilton Bridge Co., has just been announced. A native of Scotland, Mr. Nicol has been in Canada since 1928, holding a number of important engineering posts.

Starts Enquiry Into Tram Strike

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The unscheduled 30-hour strike of tram employees of Montreal Tramways starting on Feb. 18 is over, but it is not being quickly forgotten. Quebec Deputy Minister of Labor Gerard Tremblay has appointed an investigating committee to determine causes of the strike and to suggest steps to prevent its recurrence.

President R. N. Watt of Montreal Tramways Co., in a statement released Feb. 24, demanded discovery of the culprits responsible for calling the strike at a time when negotiations were still continuing with representatives of the committee nominated to represent employees.

Men Wouldn't go Back

Mr. Watt notes that union officials said they had been unable to persuade men to return to work and it is suggested that others appear to have been responsible for the strike.

A challenge to organized labor as a whole is seen by Mr. Watts in the "wildcat" strike of Montreal Tram employees. Because there appears to be no assurance the same situation will not be repeated, he believes that the union involved, the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, should determine the culprits responsible with a view to securing their punishment.

B. C. Power Corporation "A" Dividend Reduced

Dividend rate on "A" class shares of B C. Power Corp. has been reduced with declaration of a quarterly dividend of 40 cents a share payable April 15, 1944, to shareholders of record March 31. Shares are ex-dividend March 30. Previous distribution rate was 50 cents quarterly.

Larger payments required for income and excess profits taxes were said reason for reducing dividend payments, according to official announcement.

Elder Gold Mines plans a geophysical survey and diamond drilling campaign for its property in Beauchastel twp., Que., it is stated. Shallow drilling was done previously, so it is expected further drilling will be done at greater depths. Gold values were reported to have been secured in previous drilling which totalled 33 holes. The "East" zone was stated to have been indicated for a length of 800 ft.

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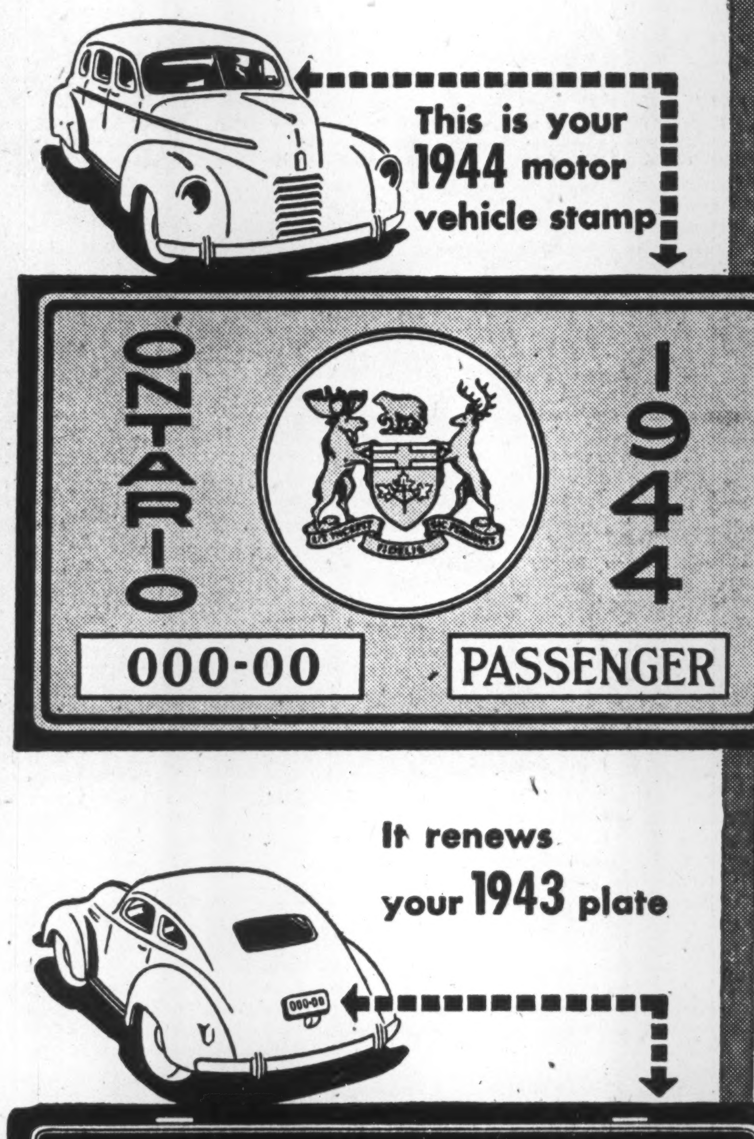
The Fire Insurance Company of Canada
MONTREAL
Balance Sheet — December 31, 1943

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash	$ 103,327.55	Unearned Premium Reserve (Legal Standard)	$ 284,068.24
Investment Securities at Market Values allowed by the Department of Insurance	1,496,471.92	Losses under adjustment	33,371.00
		Reinsurers' Deposits	108,145.99
		Due to Reinsurance Companies	32,041.84
Accrued Interest	9,878.63	Accrued Taxes	15,580.91
			$473,207.98
Due from Agents	109,337.76	Contingent Reserve	115,000.00
Due from Reinsuring Companies	1,346.38	Capital Stock: Authorized and fully paid 5,000 shares $100 par value	500,000.00
		Surplus	632,154.26
	$1,720,362.24		$1,720,362.24

J. A. BLONDEAU, President and Managing Director.
Hon. Senator DONAT RAYMOND, Vice-President.



GET YOUR 1944 MOTOR VEHICLE PERMIT NOW

Your 1944 motor vehicle permit is now ready. Good citizenship and good sense tell you to get it now.

Take good care of your 1943 plate. Wartime restrictions require that you use it for another year.

Your motor vehicle permit fee remains the same. With your 1944 motor vehicle permit there will be issued a windshield stamp such as that illustrated. The display of this stamp will validate the use of your 1943 plate.

1944 drivers' licenses are now available and should be secured at once.

FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Do you know that both your motor vehicle permit and driver's license will be automatically suspended until you file proof of financial responsibility if you are convicted of a violation of the law following an accident? You may find an insurance policy difficult to secure then.

It is better to drive safely and avoid accidents than to find yourself unable to drive at all.

GEO. H. DOUCETT,
Minister of Highways

144-3

THE FINANCIAL POST

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What We're Doing For Our Returned Men

Here's the Machinery so far Set Up to Meet Our No. 1 Postwar Responsibility

By GALEN CRAIK

Fitting several hundred thousand young Canadian ex-service men and women into the country's postwar fabric will be no easy task. It will not be solved by hastily-improvised measures, such as were put into effect after the last war, and which failed to get effectively at the root of the problem.

This time rehabilitation has been studied intensively since 1941. Many of the men concerned with it are veterans of the First Great War who have been in close touch with such matters ever since that conflict ended.

Those who have been bona fide employees for at least three months prior to enlistment are guaranteed their jobs back by the Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act, if they apply within three months of discharge if serving in Canada, four months if discharged overseas. Time served in the armed forces counts as seniority. One stipulation is that if a man enlists, to be followed in his job by another man who subsequently joins up as well, the first man is entitled to the job. An employer whose business has gone back will not be penalized if he offers a former employee the best job possible under the circumstances.

Hit-or-Miss Plan

After the First Great War, assistance to returned men was not as helpful as it might have been in easing the transition from military to civilian life. Men were given gratuities of $75 for four or five months, depending on length of service. In addition, men who had been disabled, and those who enlisted too young to have acquired skills, were offered training. Some 42,000 took advantage of this offer, at a cost of $43 millions.

This time the picture is different. Ex-service men will get a month's pay and allowances on demobilization, plus a $65 clothing allowance, (it has been urged in the house that this be raised to $100) and transportation to their homes or point of enlistment. The pension system has been simplified, grants and benefits will be available to those seeking to re-establish themselves and there will be special assistance for qualified men wishing to go on the land, and for others seeking vocational training and higher education.

Get Advice, Counsel

A special effort will be made to give the men the counsel and advice of trained experts in fitting themselves back into civilian life. Backbone of the rehabilitation scheme is the Post Discharge Re-establishment Order, (No. 7633), drawn up and to be administered by Department of Pensions and National Health.

Closest co-operation between the departments concerned is planned, a matter dealt with at length in the house recently by Defense Minister Ralston.

Said Mr. Ralston: "We shall have an inter-departmental council composed of representatives, not of the three services alone, but of the three departments—pensions and national health, labor, and reconstruction, when that department is established."

Services Help

The services themselves are "setting up a special directorate to deal with demobilization . . . to consider and work out what can be done while the men are in the army, the navy or the air force, to assist in preparing them for their return to civilian life."

Placement officers in service depots will inform the men of their rights, not only "as to pension, but as to treatment, vocational allowance, unemployment allowance and all the different benefits provided under the department of pensions."

Land Settlement

One of the most interesting phases of the rehabilitation program is the land settlement scheme. Devised and put into effect hastily, the land settlement plan of the last war did not work out as satisfactorily as was expected.

Today's Veterans' Land Act, in the words of Director G. Murchison, "is not primarily a demobilization device, but an arrangement for the long range rehabilitation of Canadian veterans."

More care is being given to the selection of land this time, and the financial terms offered are generally regarded to be fair and reasonable. An attempt is being made to acquire farm lands in well-established areas. Officials find farmers "reasonable" in their price demands.

Have Nearly 1,000 Farms

Hon. T. A. Crerar, minister in charge of the land plan, said recently that up to January 1, 1944, 109 parcels of land under the permanent farming scheme had been bought, 735 under the small holdings plan. It is believed close to 1,000 farms have been bought by now. The possibility is that several thousand farms will be purchased for this purpose.

With approximately 100,000 men desirous of going on the land, total outlay in this regard may be close to $400 millions. Down payments by soldier settlers of 10%, and repayment of two thirds of the cost of the land and improvements mean, however, that the greater proportion of this will be paid back over the years.

Only 15 men had been settled on farms up to January 1, with 603 applications. Shortage of building materials and farm equipment makes it difficult to locate veterans at present.

Some criticism has been voiced of the down payment demanded under the scheme. On this point, a DPNH booklet says, "past experience shows that unless the veteran makes this contribution at the start his whole enterprise lacks stability."

One authority said he believed many of the men were saving their money and would be well able to handle the down payment. He pointed to the fact that men in the services bought $35 million worth of bonds in the last Victory Loan campaign as proof of his contention.

One important proviso is that the man who wants to farm must have had practical experience, although in some cases they will be permitted to work on a farm and get this experience, then go ahead under the scheme later on.

Men on the land, and those seeking to set up a business of their own, will be entitled to benefits and grants until such time as they are firmly established.

Of especial interest are the vocational training and university education phases of the scheme. The objective is more skilled tradesmen, and more men educated in the various professions. The men, and the country as well, will benefit under this educational program.

There are restrictions, theoretically, on the length of time a man can spend in trade school or university. Actually, it will depend on whether or not a man keeps up with his work. If he does, he can get all the education he is capable of absorbing, even up to post graduate work. Recently the plan has been widened to make it possible for a man to take his training or education at institutions outside Canada, if it is advantageous for him to do so. Object is to provide for those Americans who have been members of the Canadian forces. Extension of the time limit for application means that the man who has been discharged while the war is on, and who may have gone into war industry, will have the chance of further training after the war ends.

There has been some criticism of the benefits and grants allowed those qualified to get aid under this scheme. Compared with what was done after the last war, when only disabled men got help, they are princely. Single men get $44.20 a month, married men $62.40, with additional allowances of $12 each for two children, $10 for the third and $8 for "each subsequent child not in excess of three."

A man getting $44.20 a month may get an additional $18.20 a month "for person in lieu of wife . . . a woman who, although not legally married to him, was living with him at time of enlistment, and on whose account dependent's allowance was paid at time of discharge."

Tuition fees, student fees, athletic fees "or other charges and costs of his course" will be paid those taking educational courses, as well as such transportation or travelling charges as may be deemed necessary.

It is interesting to note that in a questionnaire circulated earlier in the war, some 200,000 men expressed a desire for either vocational training or higher education.

As for pensions, maximum yearly payments for full disability, up to the rank of naval lieutenant, army captain and air force flight lieutenant, are: Man, $900; wife, $300; first child, $180; second child, $144; each subsequent child, $120, or a total of $1,644 for a man with a wife and three children.

Up to November 30, 1943, pensions had been awarded 5,950 ex-service men of the present war, with an annual payment of $2.2 millions. Pensions to dependents (a wife of a service man who dies gets $720 annually, the children the same amounts as in complete disability) numbered 3,933, at an annual cost of $2.8 millions. Thus, at the present, and with much bitter fighting undoubtedly ahead, Canada's annual pension bill is already $4 millions.

Men do not need to apply for pensions. They will be granted automatically when medical examination shows the need. They have the right of appeal if unsatisfied. Men disabled overseas are eligible for pensions provided injuries are not self-inflicted. Men injured while on duty in Canada are also eligible.

Special attention will be paid to disabled men, the "amputation cases." It has been proven that many such men are fully capable of performing worthwhile jobs in industry and elsewhere. Jobs as night watchman and elevator operators will not be good enough for these men this time. Many such men, veterans of this war, are at present employed in industrial and civil service jobs. Some of them are doing good work as lathe operators and bench hands. Of 337 "amps" cases in Canada at the present, only three are employed as elevator men.

Bird's Eye View of Postwar Benefits to Ex-service Men, Women

When Discharged:

From the Army, Air Force or Navy the service man or woman receives from the Dept. of National Defense:

One month's pay and allowances;
Clothing allowance of $65;
A railway ticket home or to place of enlistment;
Has the option of the following opportunities and assistance for civilian rehabilitation:

LIAISON

Rehabilitation branch of Dept. of Pension administers P.C.7633, maintains liaison with other departments and branches of the government on general policies of rehabilitation and directs activities of the following regional organizations and officials:

District Rehabilitation Board — This reviews applications and authorizes grants under P.C. 7633 and follows up cases where grants made Co-operates with treatment and pension officers.

Veterans' Welfare Officers—They aid and advise all ex-service personnel on rehabilitation matters. Co-operate with national selective service on employment and with volunteer committees.

Personal service welfare officers — Work in Dept hospitals, aid and advise seriously disabled in choosing and following rehabilitation program.

Citizens volunteer committees — Aid in creating preference for veterans Assist in placement give advice and counsel

GRANTS

Post Discharge Re-establishment Order (P.C. 7633) provides grants for one year, or period of service, whichever is less, on basis of $10.20 weekly for single person, $14.40 for married, plus allowances for dependents.

Application for unemployment benefits must be received within 18 months of discharge, other benefits within 12 months of discharge, or cessation of hostilities.

The following are eligible.

Those taking vocational training or completing higher education, those seeking work but unable to get it, those temporarily incapacitated, and farmers and others getting re-established in their own line of private business

TRAINING

Vocational training is available in most cases for maximum period of 12 months, or period or service, to all who will benefit thereby. Training outside Canada may be authorized and extended, in certain cases, beyond 12 months.

University courses are available to those qualified, for university entrance, within 15 months of discharge. Grants apply on month for month of time in service basis. Outstanding students carried to graduation and post graduate courses All fees paid Authorities may authorize entrance to university outside Canada

MEDICAL

Treatment is authorized and supervised by Dept. of National Health, in army and other hospitals and includes

Free treatment with allowances to selves and family for pensioners hospitalized for pensionable disability.

Free treatment for non pensioners with service in a theatre of war and for pensioners with non-pensionable disability

Free treatment for any veteran for any condition if admitted to hospital within one year of discharge

Domiciliary care for pensioners permanently unemployable Portion of treatment cost may be charged

PENSIONS

Canadian pension commission hears and adjudicates on claims for pensions. These vary with disability. Maximum yearly payments for all ranks below equivalent of army captain are as follows:

Man	$900
Wife	300
First Child	180
Second Child	144
Other Children, each	120
Widow	720

Veterans Bureau of Dept of Pensions furnishes expert and independent advice and assistance on preparation and presentation of claims for pension

EMPLOYMENT

Reinstatement in civilian employment insured with seniority rights and other safeguards under Reinstatement in Civilian Employment Act. Application must be made within three months of discharge from service in Canada or four months of discharge from overseas service.

Unemployment Insurance Act provides that all ex-service personnel, after 15 weeks in insured employment, are entitled to the same unemployment benefits they would receive had whole period of their service since July 1, 1941, been spent in insured employment.

Civil Service Commission gives preference in all civil service positions to all qualified ex-service personnel with overseas experience or pensioners.

Same preference applies in government war contracts.

FARMING

Veterans' Land Act, administered by Dept. of Mines and Resources, provides financial aid for full or part-time farming.

Maximum assistance $6,000, of which $4,800 is for land and buildings and $1,200 for stock and equipment. Veteran is to pay 10% down on farm and to repay two thirds of total cost over 25 years at 3½% interest, the remainder plus loan on stock and equipment to become a state grant after 10 years if settler fulfills contract Those eligible:

Experienced men for full-time farming

Suitable urban and other workers for part-time farming on small holdings near communities where employed.

Experienced commercial fishermen who desire part-time farming on small holdings.

Supervision will come under administrative offices in each province where veterans' qualifications and suitability of farms will be considered. The government is now buying farms to carry out this scheme

NOTE — This chart is prepared from official information and designed to cover general policy and normal cases in rehabilitation of members of the armed forces

Can Power Alcohol End Our Wheat Surpluses?

M. M. Rosten, a pioneer in the power alcohol field built in Poland in 1927, and owned the first power alcohol plant in eastern Europe. He pioneered similar developments in other European countries. The first plant in Canada for the production of alcohol from waste sulphite liquor was designed and built by Mr. Rosten for the Ontario Paper Co. at Thorold, Ont.

By M. M. ROSTEN

In recent years it has cost the Canadian Government about $100 millions a year to "solve" the wheat surplus problem. It would cost only $50 millions to solve most of the problem permanently.

Europe may absorb our grain surplus in the immediate postwar years, but eventually Europe will be able to feed itself again. When that happens Canada's grain surplus will once again be a problem.

If, instead of spending some $100 millions yearly to relieve this perennial "crisis," the Canadian Government established a power alcohol industry, using low grade wheat as a raw material, it would not only go far to solve the surplus problem, but would provide a million tons of high grade protein as feed for livestock as well.

An original investment of some $40 or $50 millions would provide the plant, and the means to cope with all surplus supples of wheat and increase our supplies of motor fuel at a very low increase in price.

Just what is power alcohol? It is an absolute, or water-free ethyl alcohol, produced from sugar, starch, and raw materials containing cellulose. Of the three most important forms of ethyl alcohol on the market, beverage, commercial and power alcohol, the first and most popular one is beverage alcohol, which is sold in various forms, such as beer, wine, whisky, and gin, and under a thousand different brand names. This form, from the economic point of view, might be considered a tax collector, as about 90% of the sale price of alcoholic beverages containing over 40% alcohol, represents taxes.

This easy means of securing revenue created early opposition among Government officials, to the sale, without taxation, of alcohol for other purposes. However, progress in chemistry and the new utilization of alcohol as a raw material has been instrumental in gradually changing the Government's attitude and thus, by degrees, a large amount of ethyl alcohol produced has been exempt from taxation. It is in this way that the second important form, industrial or commercial alcohol—a very interesting product or raw material for the use of the large organic chemical industry, liquid fuel included—has come to the market.

During the three decades immediately preceding the war, the consumption of commercial alcohol increased more than fiftyfold. This substantial increase was occasioned by the utilization of alcohol in industry, in the making of anti-freeze and, especially in Europe, in turn to the third form as liquid fuel—so-called power alcohol.

Blend With Gasoline

Power alcohol must be water-free ethyl alcohol. There are several technical and commercial reasons. Absolute alcohol, blended with gasoline, produces an homogeneous mixture, even at cold winter temperatures, while 95% alcohol, blended with gasoline, separates during cold weather from the gasoline, creating two layers—one alcohol water and the other gasoline. As a result of the adoption of new methods and greater development, the production cost of absolute alcohol is lower than was the cost of 95% alcohol.

Each 1% of power alcohol added to gasoline increases the octane number of the gasoline about one number. If the compression ratio in a gasoline engine is more than 1:6 the thermal efficiency of this blend is higher than untreated gasoline; therefore the consumption of fuel per horsepower is less.

The production of cheap alcohol provides not only a new outlet, in the form of power alcohol, but an opportunity for new applications in the fast-growing organic chemical industry. One figure only will be mentioned in connection with the latest developments in the United States. In 1944 the new synthetic rubber industry in the United States will consume over 300 million gallons of alcohol, as against its total annual industrial consumption before the present war of 100 million gallons. This new outlet for alcohol in the United States might remain when the war is over, if the American alcohol industry would supply cheap alcohol. This, of course, can be made from waste raw materials, such as waste sulphite liquor in the pulp industry, sugar produced from wood waste, or from waste gases in the petroleum industry, as well as from agricultural wastes. Rubber produced from this cheap alcohol will compete successfully with natural rubber, under peacetime conditions. Very few people in the United States alcohol industry of two years ago realized this new possibility. Perhaps this example will indicate that, if not similar, several times greater opportunities exist in the new application of power alcohol

Canada's Source Material Power Alcohol

In answering the question, "Can Canada produce a large quantity of cheap alcohol for the new outlet?" we will start with the cheapest raw material—the waste in forestry and agriculture. It will be noted that the results obtained by the first plant built on the North American continent—at Thorold, Ont. —for the production of alcohol from waste sulphite liquor, and from investigations made in several pulp mills in the United States (checked by the War Production Board in Washington and the United States Department of Agriculture) confirm the fact that alcohol produced from waste sulphite liquor can be produced for less than 20 cents per U. S. gallon in the large U. S. pulp mills; alcohol from waste wood sugar can be produced commercially for less than 25 cents per U. S. gallon.

It can be shown also that it is feasible to produce a tremendous quantity of cheap alcohol from agricultural products or agricultural waste. To solve this problem constructively, it is necessary to first consider how much sugar or starch can be obtained per acre of agricultural crops in a given location and at the lowest cost.

This investigation will show us that it is more practical in the South to produce alcohol from sugar-containing raw materials; a little farther north, from starch, such as corn, wheat, barley; and still farther north, from rye or potatoes. There are different grades of grain. The lowest grade contains more starch and less protein. Low grade grain is, therefore, cheaper as a raw material for alcohol production than the No. 1 grade. Low grade grain is used as feed for cattle, swine, and poultry.

Considering two possible methods in connection with the above procedure—one, the old method applied in Europe for several decades, and the other, the new method for recovery of protein which is now used in a small commercial way on this continent, we find that after the starch in grain is converted into sugar and, by fermentation, into alcohol, there remains a residue called slop. In Europe this slop is used in three different forms, depending on the equipment and setup of the plant:

1. Usually, in smaller plants, in liquid form containing 6 to 8 per cent solids. This hot slop was mixed with straw chaff and in this form consumed by cattle and swine which were bred in the neighborhood of the plant. This form of slop does not require additional processing, such as screening or evaporating and drying.

The quantity of slop obtained from 1 bushel of grain, used in the daily production of alcohol, amounts to about 20 gallons.

The daily consumption of this liquid slop by different animals is as follows:—

Milk cows	8 - 9
Steers	10 -12
Calves	5 - 6
Horses	3.5- 4
Sheep	0.5
Swine	*1.0

*per 200 lb. of weight.

The above amounts are divided into three daily portions.

2. As fodder for cattle—produced by screening and pressing the slop which we receive from the distilling equipment. After screening and pressing, the slop contains 30 to 35 per cent solids and could be transported by the trucks which hauled the grain to the alcohol plant over a radius of about 20 miles from the plant. Usually it, too, is mixed with straw chaff.

The amount of such pulp, or cake, obtained is equal, approximately, to the weight of the grain originally used in alcohol production.

3. For shipping a greater distance, and for storage, it is necessary to dry this cake and, together with the reclaiming by evaporation of the dissolved ingredients in the wet slop, the dry slop yields about 25 to 28 per cent in weight of the grain used in the daily production of alcohol. The dried slop contains 10 to 12 per cent moisture.

To get this form of slop, it is necessary to build additional equipment in the alcohol plant for evaporating and drying.

To these three kinds of slop is added straw chaff and some residue, if available, from flour mills, cake from vegetable oil producing factories, etc.

Canada burns about 20 million tons of straw annually. The value of this straw, if treated as described above, is equal to about 20 million tons of potatoes or four million tons of grain. By hydrolysis (after solving the problem of transportation to the plant), from this amount of straw could be produced about one billion gallons of alcohol annually.

The annual saving effected by changing from grain to this diet, using straw mixed with slop obtained from the annual production of 100 million gallons of alcohol, will be about $25 millions.

Before the war there were, in the agricultural countries of Europe, thousands of small agricultural alcohol plants. In the neighborhood of such plants, which transformed mostly potatoes into alcohol, several hundred cattle and swine were bred and fed the slop which had first been mixed with straw. This means that these alcohol plants were not only alcohol producing factories but also meat or milk producing units. If the price of meat was attractive, the alcohol was considered a by-product of low grade grain or cull potatoes. Considering American conditions, in order to decrease the cost of production, the units would have to be considerably larger and thus the breeding of cattle correspondingly greater.

Taking into account the latest developments, we have at present several new methods of recovering protein from grain before fermentation takes place in the production of alcohol. Commercially, over 70% pure protein flour could be obtained. This protein

(Continued on page 17)

Our Surplus of Wheat Has Recently Been a Yearly $100 Millions Headache. For $50 Millions We Can Cure It, Says This Writer, and Get More Motor Fuel and Livestock Feed Into the Bargain

Low Budgets For Deficit

Boost in Health Services Adds to Alberta Expenditures

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON. — A $24,271,511 budget was submitted to the Alberta Legislature last week by provincial treasurer, Hon. Solon E. Low, in which he budgeted for an over-all deficit of $839,956.

In 1941-42 he estimated a surplus of $11,270, and it amounted to $4,-596,336. The next year it was $4,-878,277 after he looked for one of $229,573. For the current year, which still has a month to run, Mr. Low estimated last March there would be a deficit of $291,809.

For the interim period of nine months, the 1943-44 operations were showing a profit of $3,148,115, excluding new borrowings and debt redemption.

In this budget the largest estimated increase in expenditures on income account is for the department of health, $893,575. Of this, $643,590 is to be spent on a new health service of free maternity care for all Alberta mothers. It goes into effect April 1.

Four Free Health Services

This will bring to four the number of free health services provided by the Alberta Government. Free treatment and hospitalization is given for cancer, tuberculosis and venereal disease.

Also included in estimated expenditures are $1 million for postwar reconstruction fund and $1 million for main highway construction.

On the income side of the ledger, biggest single item is an estimated revenue from liquor sales of $4 millions.

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DIRECTORY of CANADIAN DIRECTORS and OFFICIALS

While unprecedented wartime problems in the production of this volume have delayed delivery, we are now able with some measure of confidence to set the delivery date as April 25.

The need of an up-to-date volume listing the names, titles, business connections and addresses of leading Canadian directors and officials was never so great. This book is even now being revised while still under preparation. We ask your indulgence. Price, $8.00 a copy postpaid.

THE FINANCIAL POST

Company Reports

Windsor Hotel

Years Ended Dec. 31	1943	1942
Net loss	$20,563	$13,758
Working capital	549,978	374,701

(Comparative 1942 figures bracketed)

A $90,000 increase in charges for depreciation to $240,000 for Windsor Hotel in 1943 resulted in a somewhat higher loss being shown.

President J. Alderic Raymond reports that, while volume of business rose considerably, due to a general increase in war travel, higher gross earnings tended to be offset by an abnormal rise in operating cost. Earnings before interest amounted to $303,939 ($227,647). Bond interest, however showed a reduction of approximately $7,000 at $84,502. A profit of $21,957 on bonds redeemed ($27,282) was treated as an adjustment to surplus, reducing deficit to $50,678.

Bond issue was cut by $65,000 to $2,146,000. Larger provision for depreciation is stated due to impossibility of securing men and equipment to compensate fully for the extraordinary wear and tear caused by prevailing condtiions.

Gypsum, Lime

Gypsum, Lime & Alabastine

Years Ended Nov. 30	1943	1942
Earned per share*	$0.45	$0.53
Paid	nil	nil
Working capital	†1,748,928	1,453,875
*Not including refundable taxes of	0.08½	0.06½

†Does not allow for liability of $600,000 Standard Lime Co. 6% bonds due Sept. 1, 1944.

(Comparative 1942 figures bracketed).

Gypsum, Lime & Alabastine reports that there was a continued demand for its products throughout the year ended Oct. 30, 1943, both for new buildings for war purposes and for industrial uses. Outlook for 1944 is complicated and unpredictable, states Col. the Hon. Henry Cockshutt, chairman, owing to rising costs and a shortage of labor. An upturn in civilian building is looked for as an offset against expected curtailment in building for war purposes.

Owing to higher costs for labor and materials, net profits, excluding refundable taxes, declined from ($235,115) to $197,625. Tax provision of $354,000 was made, including $38,-000 refundable, against ($490,000, including $28,639 refundable), and $298,639 was provided for depreciation against ($309,609). Earned surplus at the year end was $1,240,560, against ($1,004,935).

Current assets which at Oct. 30, 1943, totalled $2,506,671 against $2,181,040, included cash and government bonds of $1,153,189 against ($683,432) accounts receivable of $602,809 against ($677,901) and inventories of $750,673 against $819,707. Not including $360,000 6% bonds of the subsidiary company, Standard Lime Co., due Sept. 1, 1944, current liabilities totalled $757,742, against $727,165. During the year, $61,500 Standard Lime bonds, and $158,000 company bonds, were purchased for sinking fund purposes. Capital expenditures were kept to a minimum, the company states, such expenditures being $30,750.

Annual meeting: March 17, 1944, 12 noon, Paris, Ont.

Donnacona Paper

	1943	1942
Net profit	$514,071	$105,837
Earned per share	1.37	0.28
Working capital	2,511,142	1,871,879

(Comparative 1942 figures bracketed).

Sharp increase in working capital of Donnacona Paper Co. in 1943 was due in part to increased operating profits and partly to settlement of $638,450 of notes of the Hearst Cos. on a basis of 50 cents on the dollar.

Profit before interest, depreciation, depletion, income and excess profits taxes were $1.5 millions in 1943 ($1.3 million).

During 1943, $733,000 of first mortgage bonds were delivered to the trustee and $138,500 of the company's notes were also turned over, leaving outstanding $450,000 of notes and $5.5 millions of first mortgage bonds.

Demand for all products in 1943 was sustained, President R. D. Kernan reports, but output of practically all products was lower because of government regulations and lack of shipping space.

Standard profits for excess profits tax are yet to be determined.

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69 WEST KING STREET, TORONTO

United Corps.

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1943	1942
Earned per class A sh.	$2.98	$3.53
Paid	1.50	1.50
Earned per class B sh.	0.32	0.45
Paid	0.30	0.30

(Comparative 1942 figures bracketed).

In a statement now presented on an accrual, rather than a cash, basis, United Corporations Ltd. reports net profit for the year ended Dec. 31, 1943 of $156,727 ($186,783), after deduction of $21,246 ($18,078) for Dominion income and excess profits taxes. The corporations' method of computing EPT has not yet beer. confirmed by assessment, but is believed by counsel to be proper. Arthur D. Emory, president, stated valuation of investments at Dec. 31, 1943, to be $9,821,316 ($8,635,344), including a total of cash and recoverable U.S. taxes of $159,884 ($72,812) and, in 1942, $512,500 of the corporation's own bonds. The last item was eliminated by refunding during the year of $3,498,900 of 5% cumulative income bonds outstanding, including the $512,500 owned by the corporation. New 3%, 3½% and 4% bonds to the amount of $3 millions were issued. Reserve for contingencies was reduced to $120,000 ($150,000). Net profits from sale of investments and cancellation of the corporation's own income bonds added $4,309,961 ($4,220,950) to earned surplus, which stood at $4,726,019 ($4,630,584).

Common stocks were the chief investment of the corporation, forming 61.23% (55.34%) of the total portfolio. Bond holdings decreased to 15.24% (25.30%), while preferred stocks rose to 21.90% (18.52%). Canadian securities continued to predominate, though down slightly to 57.31% (60.17%) of the total. Investment in United States securities rose to 36.51% (33.00%). Other British Empire and foreign securities formed respectively 4.43% (5.05%) and 1.75% (1.78%) of the total.

Grey & Bruce

Years Ended Dec. 31	1943	1942
Earned on paid-in capital*	6.37%	5.65%
Paid	5.00	5.00
Total net assets	$5,065,761	$4,504,671
Guar. liabilities	4,312,387	3,760,784
Shareholders' equity	753,374	743,887
Estates & trusts	2,075,413	2,108,213

*Based on net profit after deduction of tax reserve and depreciation.

(Comparative 1942 figures bracketed).

Net earnings of Grey & Bruce Trust & Savings Co. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1943, were $34,677 ($30,819) after deduction of $23,777 ($19,401) for taxes and $1,780 ($1,-802) for depreciation. The sum of $7,442 ($3,584) was transferred to reserves. Properties held by the company in capital account decreased during the year to $82,004 ($104,403), and first mortgages and agreements for sale to $232,900 ($389,794). Bonds and stocks held in this account increased to $272,016 ($65,370), of which $27,672 ($19,672) represented Dominion, provincial and municipal bonds. Mortgages (including interest) held in guaranteed trust account increased to $1,038,972 ($966,140), bonds and stocks to $2,-882,869 ($2,396,256).

Eastern Can. Savings

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1943	1942
Earned per share*	$6.35	$7.72
Paid	6.00	6.00
Total net assets	$4,725,971	$4,740,314
Gtd. liabilities	3,541,141	3,558,135
Shareholders' equity	1,184,830	1,182,179

*Based on net income after taxes and depreciation.

(Previous year's figs. bracketed below).

Eastern Canada Savings & Loan Co. reports net earnings for the year ended Dec. 31 1943, of $47,650 ($57,929) after deduction of $45,384 ($3,245) depreciation, and $35,065 ($35,478) for taxes. W. H. Covert, president, stated that the company had loaned more on mortgages than in 1942. However, owing to heavy repayments, mortgages fell to $3,-672,557 ($3,863,002). Real estate was reduced to $11,755 ($41,502) by the sale of 15 properties. Bonds and stocks held increased to $997,417 ($736,309). Book value of stocks and bonds owned was written down to 1942 prices without drawing on a special reserve of $45,000 set up for that purpose on 1942. This sum has been transferred to general reserve.

Woods Manufacturing

	1943	1942
Net profit*	$135,016	$160,351
Earned per pref. share	8.83	10.49
Earned per com. share	1.64	3.12
Working capital	2,192,,585	1,906,671

*Including refundable EPT of $80,000 in 1943 equal to $5.23 per preferred share; refundable EPT $52,000 in 1942.

During 1943 the Board of Referees ruled on standard profits for Woods Manufacturing and 1943 figures above reflect this standard profit. No dividends have been paid on the preferred since 1930.

Shortage of labor affected operations at the Welland plant but the others operated at capacity. Expenditures on new equipment were $131,008, most of which were at Welland.

Additional reserve for future depreciation in inventory values was $51,399, bringing reserve in this account to $502,529. Depreciation charged last year was $202,759 which included $33,073 of special depreciation made to increase production.

Biltmore Hats

Years Ended Nov. 30	1943	1942
Earned per share*	$0.92	$1.02
Paid	0.60	0.60
Working capital	†$456,886	$486,970

*Not including refundable portion EPT amounting to $0.16 per share in 1943 and $0.02 in 1942.

†$12,000 for quarterly dividend payable Jan. 1 1944 is shown as current liability in 1943. No similar liability is included in the 1942 figures.

(Comparative 1942 figures bracketed).

Operating earnings of Biltmore Hats, Ltd., rose to $239,554 ($194,485) for the year ended Nov. 30, 1943. Net profits were $73,613 ($81,389). This does not include refundable EPT which amounted to $12,789 ($1,971). Deduction for depreciation was $18,280 ($16,508). Investment in Dominion of Canada bonds rose to $125,000 ($50,000). Accounts receivable increased to $149,161 ($126,820), due, John A. Fraser, president, stated, to larger sales during the latter months of the year. Collections were said to be satisfactory. Inventory fell slightly to $512,457 ($549,640). Bankers' advances dropped to $40,931 ($79,738). Serial debentures of $15,000, maturing May 31, 1943, were paid off during the year, leaving outstanding $100,000 4% debentures due May 31, 1944. The sum of $11,638 was spent for an extension to the main factory building.

Can. Gen. Invests.

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1943	1942
Earned per share	$0.85	$0.72
Paid	0.70	0.50
Net liquidation value per share	15.41	12.50

(Comparative 1942 figures bracketed).

Net profits of $507,948 ($429,455) were reported for the year ended Dec. 31, 1943, by Canadian General Investments Ltd., after provision of $10,000 ($10,000) for Dominion income tax. Marketable securities were currently worth $9,142,927 ($7,407,106) and other securities $61,419 ($43,046), Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, president, stated. This indicates an excess for the total of $1,762,707 ($278,652) over book value. Against the decline in equity in mining investments, $17,-065 ($18,265) was appropriated from mining dividends. The appropriation so set up now totals $35,330. Net profits amounting to $157,043 (against a loss of $15,587 in 1942) were realized on securities sold and redeemed, and the amount added to capital surplus distributable account, bringing it to $3,608,000.

Distribution of investments according to type showed little change, with preference share still 45.1% of the total market value. Investments in common shares rose to 45.4% (43.0%) at the expense of cash, bonds and debentures, and bank and trust company shares. South American and United States investment showed slight rises over the year, to 0.6% (0.2%), and 2.4% (2.3%) respectively. Canadian investments continued to dominate, forming 96.9% (97.4%) of the total. Classification according to nature of enterprise changed very little. Manufacturing investments were still the largest group, at 30.0% (31.9%). Chief rises were in investments in financial companies, merchandising and chain stores, pulp and paper companies, and utilities. All these rises were slight.

Melchers Distillers

Years Ended Dec. 31:	1943	1942
Earned a pref. share*	$0.91	$1.04
Paid	0.60	0.60
Earned a com. share	0.22	0.29
None paid.		
Working capital	$956,529	$830,334

*Not including refundable EPT of $59,634 or 47c. a pref. share in 1943 and of $9,196 or 7c. a pref. share in 1942.

(Comparable 1942 figures bracketed).

Although operating profits showed an increase of approximately $190,000 to $598,069 in 1943, Melchers Distillers experienced a decline in net to $88,492 ($130,340) chiefly due to a rise in taxes to $391,600 ($159,200). This is offset somewhat by the sharp increase in refundable tax shown above.

Working capital was increased and a $325,000 bank loan was eliminated during the year. Cash and Government securities were $147,000 at the end of the year ($34,900).

President Hon. Victor Marchand says, "It is safe to assume that sales will be maintained at approximately the rationed quota of 70% of those of the previous year. Large reductions in advertising expenses brought about by Government order and in selling expenses, due to government regulations, served to offset restrictions on sales in 1943."

Circle Bar Listed on TSE

Knitting Company Has Been in Business in Ontario Since 1915

The Toronto Stock Exchange announces the listing of 33,000 common shares of the Circle Bar Knitting Co. Ltd., effective Feb. 28, 1944.

Circle Bar has been incorporated since 1915, and has steadily operated knitting mills at Kincardine, Owen Sound and Listowel, Ont. In addition to producing knit hosiery for men, women and children, the company spins botany wool yarns, weaves woollen and worsted clothes and spins woollen yarns. It has its own sales organization throughout Canada and enjoyed a considerable export business to South Africa, New Zealand, the West Indies and other markets.

Authorized capital is 33,000 shares of no par value, of which 25,630 are now outstanding. These shares replaced the previous authorized capital of 1,500 shares of $100 par under supplementary letters patent dated Oct. 20, 1943. Dividends on the new stock are being paid at the rate of 15 cents quarterly, first payment being made Dec. 1, 1943. This payment and the succeeding one on Mar. 1, 1944, have included an extra payment of five cents bonus along with the regular 15-cent payment.

If this rate is continued dividend will total $20,504 annually. This compares with net profits of $42,527 for the year ended June 30, 1943; $30,938 for the 1942 year; $29,016 for 1941 and $42,325 for 1940. Prior to last year's change in capitalization, regular annual dividends of 5% were paid 1938 to 1942 inclusive, and 1924 to 1930 inclusive. No dividends were paid 1931 to 1937 inclusive.

U. S. Advertising Linage Moves Up in January

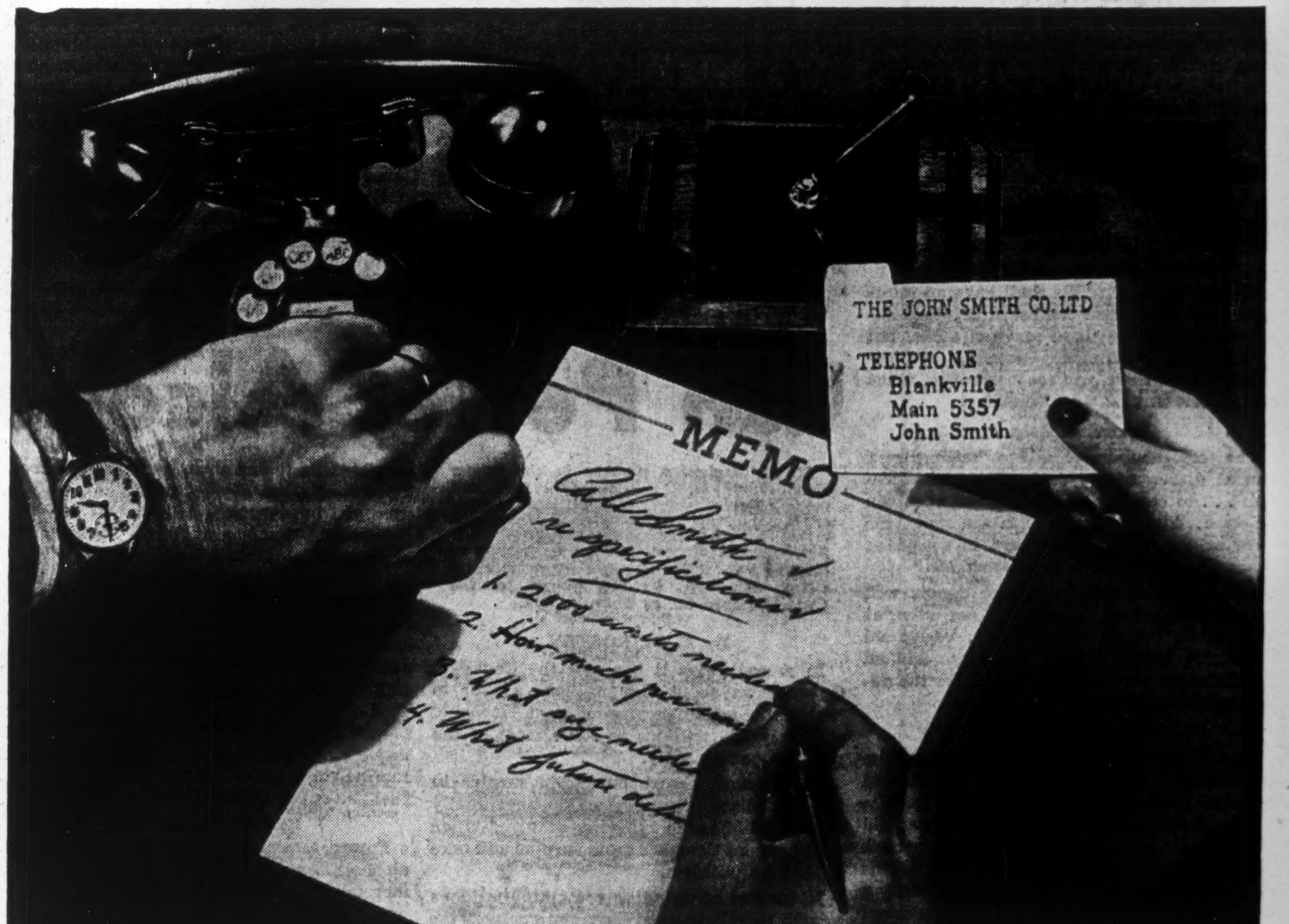
Total newspaper advertising linage in 52 key American cities recovered last month after having tapered off in the closing three months of 1943.

In actual linage, January's total was 101.9 million lines or 7.8% over Jan., 1943.

All classifications, except department stores, which fell off 2.1%, increased over the previous year.

PLAYER'S Always PLEASE

PLAYER'S NAVY CUT CIGARETTES



Plan BEFORE YOU CALL LONG DISTANCE

Traffic on long distance lines, especially to centres of war activity, is heavy and still growing. You can help to avoid wartime congestion, and keep long distance circuits free for urgent war messages, if you will:

1. PLACE CALLS CORRECTLY—Say, for example, "Blankville, Main 5351." Nothing more. (If it is a person-to-person call, add: "Mr. John Smith.")

2. PLAN YOUR CONVERSATION—Know what you want to say and how to say it before you start to talk.

3. SAVE TIME—You can say a lot in a few seconds if you waste no words. Try not to talk more than five minutes—less if you can.

4. CALL AT OFF-PEAK HOURS—Usually the best times are before 10 A.M., just after 12 noon, or after 9 o'clock in the evening.

Your cooperation will help us to give you better, quicker service. Thank you.

TRANS-CANADA TELEPHONE SYSTEM

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

We Have Been Asked . . .

The Financial Post will provide subscribers as quickly as possible the answers to specific questions about business, taxation, investments, wartime regulations and other subjects. The Post cannot undertake to make predictions, will not express opinions on matters involving individual business judgment or on conditions or investments outside Canada. All communications should be addressed to Business Enquiry Editor, The Financial Post, 481 University Ave. A four-cent stamp and address label from subscriber's copy of The Financial Post must be enclosed.

INVESTMENTS

Tip Top Tailors

As the earnings of Tip Top Tailors have apparently declined and the dividend is now 30c instead of 60c, would you regard the stock as an investment?

Tip Top Tailors Ltd., has been very active in war work, producing uniforms for the armed forces. The company is well established in the Canadian retail clothing field, and has followed a conservative dividend policy for many years. The current annual rate of dividends of 30c per common share compares with earnings of 86c per share in 1942, and of $1.28 the year before. The drop in earnings during 1942 was attributable almost entirely to a sharp increase in taxation which rose from $150,803 to $376,000; and also to the establishment of an inventory reserve of $150,000 during the year.

The reduction in dividends to 30c per share would appear to have taken care of any drop in earnings likely to result from the increase in taxation during 1943, and as a result, the stock is generally regarded as being in the investment category, although it has been subject to marked fluctuations in the past.

Waite Amulet

I would appreciate having your comments on Waite Amulet Mines Ltd. I have paid from $4.65 to $4.80 for these shares, and in view of the fact that they are paying 20c. quarterly, the yield is very good. What do you think of their prospects after the war?

Prospects of Waite Amulet Mines appear fairly bright for continuation of earnings fairly close to present levels after the war. While zinc production contributes a substantial proportion of the company's gross revenue, zinc production costs are high and it is copper which contributes the bulk of the company's earnings. This seems important to us because zinc production might become unprofitable after the war, but production of copper, for which the company receives a relatively low price, appears likely to continue very profitable.

No statement has been released on ore reserves since 1939, but it appears likely they are in the neighborhood of seven years' requirements, from what officials say. Quite a bit of further diamond drill exploration is being done with two diamond drills at the present time in the area between the A and C ore bodies now being tested. The company reports a considerable amount of favorable area remains for investigation other than to the south and work is planned in the north, east and west parts of the property.

Margin Trading

Could you give me a general idea of the procedure followed and the conditions under which money is lent when stocks are bought on margin from a broker on the Toronto Stock Exchange?

When you trade on margin you borrow from your broker part of the money you require to pay for the stock you buy and pledge the stock to your broker as security for the loan. Your broker reserves the right to pledge or loan the stock, to borrow on it, or at his discretion sell it.

Minimum margins (i.e. the minimum amount of cash you must provide) on all securities quoted for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange are as follows:

On shares selling:—

Under $1 (except as noted below) ....cash
At $1 and under $4 ....40% cash
At $4 and under $40 ..33 1/3% cash
At $40 and over ....30% cash

If a stock that has been selling above $1.00 sells below $1.00, members of the Exchange are permitted to continue carrying it on margin. At any time, however, you on your part must maintain your margin. In respect of this point, we'll say that you, for instance, bought a stock worth $2.00 a share and put up a 40% margin; that is, 80c a share. The stock declines to $1.80. With the decline 20c of your margin is wiped out. Quite likely your broker will call for more margin. Forty per cent. of $1.80 is 72c. Only 60c of your original margin remains. You would therefore be called on for an additional 12c per share.

The exchange requires its members and member firms to charge interest at the minimum rate of 5½%.

Grouped Income Shares

Will you please give me a fairly thorough account of Grouped Income Shares, Series "A?"

Grouped Income Shares, series "A," is an investment trust of a semi-fixed type. Trustee for the company is the Toronto General Trusts Corp., Winnipeg. Directors are A. E. Hoskin, president; L. W. Hicks, managing director and secretary-treasurer, and J. M. Spiers, all of Winnipeg.

The company makes its investments in units against which 2,000 trust shares are issued. Certificates are issued in bearer coupon form in denominations of 10, 25, 50, 100, 250, 500 and 1,000 shares.

The price at which the shares are sold to the investor depends on the market value of the securities held, and this information can be obtained from the Grouped Income Distributor, Ltd., 301 Union Trust Building, Winnipeg, Man. Any depositor may also liquidate his interest at any time by exercising the conversion privilege. The conversion privilege permits the holder to convert 500 trust shares or any multiple into the equivalent number of securities which would compose one unit. Smaller investments can be liquidated for cash. Each unit consists of a fixed number of shares in 30 Canadian and U. S. common stocks of which 10 are public utilities, 4 are railroads and 16 industrials. No substitution for any of the securities may be made except in the case of a merger, consolidation, or recapitalization.

The securities in each unit are as follows, with the figure denoting the number of shares held.

Utilities—4 Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, 8 Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co., 8 Shawinigan Water & Power Co., 4 American Gas & Electric Co., 4 American Telegraph & Telephone Co., 4 Consolidated Gas Co. of New York, 12 Electric Bond & Share, 8 North American Co., 8 Southern California Edison Co., 16 United Gas Improvement Co.

Railroads—16 Canadian Pacific Railway Co., 4 Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., 4 New York Central Railway, 4 Union Pacific Railway Co.

Industrials—4 American Can Co., 12 American Smelting and Refining Co., 4 American Tobacco Co. "B," 4 Dupont (E. I.) de Nemours and Co., 8 General Electric Co., 2 International Harvester Co., 8 Johns-Manville Corp., 4 National Biscuit Co., 8 Sears Roebuck and Co., 12 Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, 4 The Borden Co., 8 Otis Elevator Co., 8 Union Carbide and Carbon, 4 U. S. Steel Corp., 4 Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., 4 F. W. Woolworth Co.

Any one of these securities may be eliminated from the portfolio at the discretion of the trustee, in which case the net proceeds will be distributed pro rata to trust shareholders at the next ensuing coupon date. No elimination has been found necessary since commencement according to our records.

A total of 26 cents per share was paid in 1943, 20 cents in 1942 and 22 cents in 1941, 24 cents in 1940, 19 cents in 1939 and 21 cents in 1938.

Gold Frontier

What is the outlook for shares in Gold Frontier Mines?

Gold Frontier Mines holds a gold property of 11 patented claims in the Red Lake area, now inactive due to war regulations which prevent placing new gold mines in production, and a substantial share interest in Reco Mountain Base Metal Mines which was financed to production by Gold Frontier through purchase of Reco class A debentures redeemable from 75% of Reco Mountain net smelter returns. The Reco Mountain shareholdings were received as a bonus for purchase of debentures.

It is understood further work may be done by Gold Frontier at its property in the Red Lake area. While Reco Mountain is now in production, we have not as yet seen a financial report showing what the company has been able to realize in the way of profits.

Gatineau Power

Is Gatineau Power Co. in any danger from rival concerns? Also what is its position in respect to the Quebec Government's plans to set up a provincially owned hydro system?

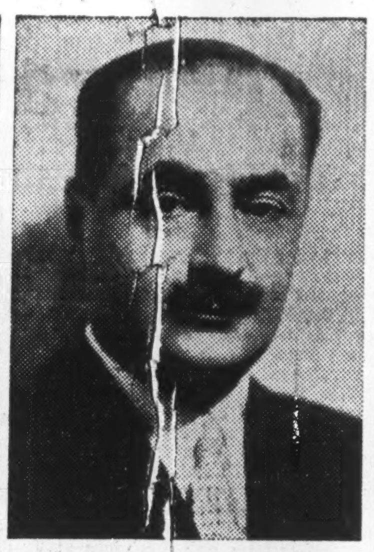
Gatineau Power Co.'s income is not in any danger from rival concerns. A large share of its output is sold under long term contract to Ontario Hydro. The balance is sold under contract to Canadian International Paper, Ottawa Electric, Hull Electric, Canada Cement and other industrial users. Except when the contract with Ontario Hydro was cancelled, the company has had no difficulty in earning its preferred dividend. No repetition of the contract cancellation incident is expected.

Recently stock of Gatineau Power Co. has shown signs of weakness, due to the announced policy of the Quebec Government to set up a provincially owned hydro-electric system. To that end it plans early expropriation of the electrical properties of Montreal Light, Heat & Power Cons. It is felt by some that expropriation may extend to other privately owned companies in Quebec, but in view of the peculiar position of Gatineau Power Co., this company is not likely to become involved.

Ogilvie Flour Mills

What is your opinion on the stability of earnings for Ogilvie Flour Mills now and after the war?

Ogilvie Flour Mills has two principal sources of revenue, namely, from milling operations and investments. For many years the company has built up a substantial investment fund which now provides it with a large proportion of its revenue. Milling operations have been diversified to a point where the company is no longer wholly dependent upon flour as a source of income for this division. Its development of various foodstuffs, stock feeds, etc., has grown until today it probably provides nearly as much net profit as the flour milling operations. Such diversification provides greater stability of income.



BELL DIRECTOR

L. J. Adjutor Amyot, president of Dominion Corset Co. and vice-president, General Trust of Canada, who was elected a director of Bell Telephone Co. of Canada at the company's annual meeting last week.

Winnipeg Electric

Will you please tell me whether or not the payment in connection with Winnipeg Electric contingent certificates is taxable for income purposes? If they are taxable, would it be possible to sell them on the open market and thus save the tax?

We understand an income tax liability exists in respect to redemption of Winnipeg Electric Co.'s contingent certificates. If you were able to sell these certificates, then the person who holds them to redemption would be subject to the tax. We understand, however, that a market does not exist for these certificates because of the tax liability.

INCOME TAX

Contributions to Charity

Does the recent ruling of the Finance Minister as regards deductions for income tax in regard to contributions to charities apply to incorporated business firms only or to individual businessmen and partnerships?

It applies to individual businessmen and partnerships also.

Taxpayer Over 65

I understand a person who becomes 65 during any taxation year is not liable to the compulsory savings portion of the income tax, provided his income is less than $5,000. Is this correct?

Yes a person over 65 whose taxable income is less than $5,000 a year is exempt from the compulsory portion of his total tax.

Gift to Wife

If I give my wife a gift of $1,000 cash in the current year, would she have to report it as income and pay taxes on it in excess of the $660 exemption?

No. The gift to your wife is not subject to income tax in her hands, nor is it subject to gift tax because it is well under the amount that can be given as a gift tax free. If your wife invests this money, however, the income will be considered part of your income and must be taken into account by you in making up your return.

WPTB QUESTIONS

These questions have been asked of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and the answers are furnished by WPTB officials.

Delivery of Meat

What is the minimum price of an order to secure delivery from my butcher?

Provided your butcher wishes to deliver your order there is no WPTB regulation to prevent him from doing so if your order consists of fresh fruits or vegetables, bread, bakery products, milk, dairy products, eggs, meat or fish (other than canned products). With shortages of help, gasoline, etc., many merchants are unable to make deliveries during wartime.

New Wartime Regulations

Post Summary of Latest Ottawa Rulings

Deputy Steel Controller: Order-in-Council P.C. 9834 appoints A. W. Brown, executive assistant to the steel controller, a deputy steel controller, effective Dec. 14, 1943. Assoc. Clerk of the Privy Council, H. W. Lothrop.

* * *

F-12 Gas: M&S Order No. C.C. 31 provides a list of air-conditioning and refrigerating systems for which no deliveries of dichlorodifluoromethane (freon-12) are permitted, and regulations governing permitted deliveries. Dec. 20, 1943. Controller of Chemicals, E. T. Sterne.

* * *

Rubber: M&S Order No. Rubber 4C, dated Dec. 27, 1943, removes the necessity of obtaining permits for retreading services, revises order No. Rubber 4 (respecting the destruction of scrap rubber). Rubber Controller, A. H. Williamson.

* * *

Oil: M&S Order No. O.C. 12-B-1, dated Dec. 30, rescinds Order No. O.C. 12B, dated May 12, 1942. Oil Controller, G. R. Cottrelle.

* * *

Aluminum: M&S Order No. M.C. 44C, dated Dec. 30, 1944, rescinds Order No. MC 44, and prohibits use, transfer, sale or acquisition of basic aluminum, wrought aluminum, or aluminum products except under a release from the Metals Controller; lists certain uses for which these may be obtained, and provides a method of obtaining approval. Quantities of aluminum powder or paste under 100 lb. per month are not subject to the above restrictions; if the quantity is over 100 lb., purpose for which it is required must be stated on the purchase order. Metals Controller, G. C. Bateman.

* * *

Supplies: M&S Order No. Supplies 5A, dated Dec. 30, amends Order No. Supplies 5 by deleting the words "Plateau Company Ltd., 70 Crawford St., Toronto," and substituting "Melbourne Merchandising Ltd., Royal Bank Bldg., 8 King St. E., Toronto." Acting Controller of Supplies, G. Peter Kaye.

* * *

Steel: M&S Order No. S.C. 20B rescinds Order Nos. S.C. 20 and S.C. 20A respecting purchase orders and mill schedules, seconds, wasters, rejects and overages of steel plates and sheets. Dec. 31, 1943. Deputy Steel Controller, A. C. Anderson.

* * *

Tin: M&S Order No. M.C. 18C-1, dated Dec., 31, amends M.C. 18C Tin respecting the manufacture, use and aquisition of solder. Deputy Metals Controller, F. M. Connell.

* * *

Wood Fuel: Order-in-Council P.C. 215 gives the Wood Fuel Controller authority to delegate certain powers and provides that orders executed in the exercise of powers so delegated shall be binding unless varied or vacated by the controller. Clerk of the Privy Council, A.D.P. Heeney.

* * *

Steel: M&S Order No. Steel 18A, dated Dec. 31, rescinds certain sections of Order No. S. C. 18 and sets forth procedures for placing purchase orders for use and resale of structural shapes and bars. Deputy Steel Controller, A. C. Anderson.

* * *

Aircraft Materials: M&S Order No. A.C. 2, dated Jan. 1, provides for the determination, control and redistribution of actual inventory surpluses in the Canadian aircraft industry. Aircraft Controller, Ralph Bell.

* * *

Coal: M&S Order No. Coal 11A, dated Jan. 31, amends Order No. Coal 11, respecting imported bituminous coal stock equalization. Coal Controller, E. J. Brunning.

* * *

Ration Coupons: WPTB Order No. 361, effective Jan. 31, provides that E coupons Nos. 1 to 6 attached to Ration Book 3 shall, unless issued to a child under 12 years, be good for 2 oz. tea or 8 oz. coffee on the following dates: Nos. 1 and 2, Feb. 17; Nos. 3 and 4, Mar. 9; Nos. 5 and 6, Mar. 30. Chairman, D. Gordon.

* * *

Office Machinery: WPTB Order No. A-1072, effective Feb. 7, revokes Order No. A-968, and provides regulations covering transactions between dealers and users of typewriters and other office machinery listed in the schedule attached, and prohibiting manufacture and assembly of sets of parts of machines listed in part 3 of the schedule. Admin. of Office Machinery, Equipment and Supplies, F. S. Kaszas.

* * *

Plumbing: WPTB Order No. A-1071 revokes Orders No. A-669 and A-998, and prohibits use of copper or brass in manufacture of plumbing equipment and supplies except as provided in the order and its schedules. Effective Feb. 7. Admin. of Heating, Plumbing and Ventilating Equipment and Supplies, E. J. Laidlaw.

* * *

Fruit: WPTB Order No. A-1091, effective Feb. 9, fixes maximum wholesale and retail prices for certain imported fruits and vegetables on the basis of costs plus a markup varying with type of distributor. Admin. of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables, E. J. Chambers.

* * *

Raw Horse-hair: WPTB Order No. 366, effective Feb. 15, authorizes the administrator of furniture and brushes to require any dealer with a stock of raw horse tail or mane hair to sell such stock to the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation. Chairman, D. Gordon.

* * *

Glycerine: WPTB Order No. A-1100, effective Feb. 17, 1944, revokes the following orders: A-571, respecting glycerine recovery in soap manufacture; and A-602, respecting supply and use of cocoanut oil and other high lauric acid oils. The order does not exempt any person from the provisions of A-578, respecting use and consumption of fats and oils. Admin. of Fats and Oils, Phyllis G. Turner.

* * *

Imported Matzohs: WPTB Order No. A-1114, effective Feb. 25, provides for special additions to sellers' price covering transportation of matzoh products west of Winnipeg. Administrator of Cocoa, Confectionery, and Allied Products, F. T. W. Saunders.

* * *

Diamonds: WPTB Order No. A-1105 amends No. A-811 with respect to import regulations and prices of diamonds and diamond mounted jewellery. Admin. of Jewellery, Herman H. Levy.

* * *

Steel: M&S Order No. S.C. 33A rescinds schedule "A" to S.C. 33 and provides a new schedule therefor. Deputy Steel Controller, A. C. Anderson.

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Mortgage Corporation
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SUCCESSION DUTIES Two of them *plus* income taxes make heavy inroads in estate values where applied. A review of what you intend to do with your estate may bring to light an intention that can be bettered and so benefit your beneficiaries. If you are interested ask us to apply our extensive knowledge. Call Waverley 3861 —no obligation on your part will be implied.

THE TRUSTS and GUARANTEE COMPANY LIMITED
OFFICES — *executor and trustee since 1897*
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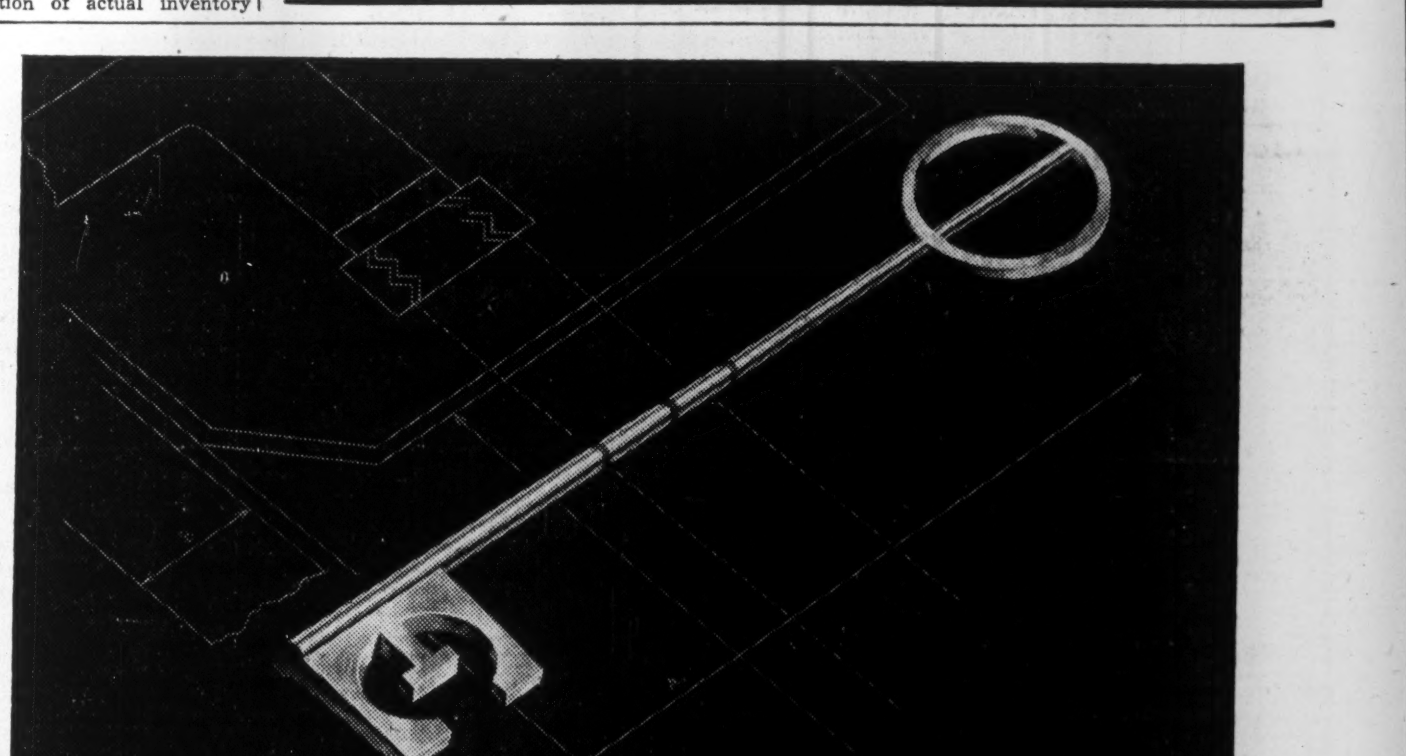

THE WAR PERIOD has stimulated broad experiment with many different materials and production techniques. Substitutes made through necessity for critical war-needed copper have had wide testing.

But copper and copper alloys have been proved essential over and over again both in old fields and many new ones. A recent check of more than 700 leading manufacturers, whose peacetime production ranges from fountain pens to airplanes, shows that brass, bronze, nickel silver and other copper alloys will continue to play a basic part in the products they are designing for postwar Canada.

There are many reasons, but the important one, both to industry and the public, is the proved dependability of copper. For copper and its alloys have this multiple advantage over all other commercial metals: They best combine the properties of toughness and workability, excellent electrical and thermal conductivity, high resistance to corrosion and freedom from rust.

Plus still another advantage that ranks high with production men: Anaconda Copper Alloys are noted for *uniformity*—with all *that* means to fast, efficient production, lower overall costs, greater value to the user of the finished product.

When the red metal gets the green light

Today, every pound of copper is needed for war purposes. But industry and the public, designers and engineers, those making products and those providing public services, are counting on the return of copper with victory. Anaconda Copper, Brass, Bronze, Nickel Silver—and many special Anaconda copper base alloys—will be ready to serve postwar Canada.

UNTIL PEACE COMES we at Anaconda will go on devoting all our energy to producing the vast quantities of Copper, Brass and Bronze needed for ammunition... guns... gas masks... aeroplane, tank, ship and submarine parts... for the thousands of war goods that are helping to bring Victory, helping to bring *more* of our boys home—*sooner!*

ANACONDA AMERICAN BRASS LIMITED
(Made-in-Canada Products)
Main Office and Plant: New Toronto, Ontario
Montreal Office: 939 Dominion Square Building

Anaconda Copper & Brass

The Wawanēsa
Mutual Insurance Company
—ORGANIZED IN 1896—

Admitted Assets	$3,819,972.11
Surplus	2,014,637.07
Dom. Govt. Deposit	1,939,324.33

— Write for Financial Statement —
Head Office, WAWANESA, Man.
Eastern Office: TORONTO, Ont.
Branches at Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg and Montreal.
2,000 Agents Across Canada.

McCuaig Red Lake Gold Mines is now commencing a program of diamond drilling with drill already on the property. The first hole is being spotted on the ice close to the McKenzie boundary. It will be pointed to intersect at depth, formations intersected in previous shallow drilling. W. P. Mackle, mine manager at Cochenour Willans, is in charge.

Life Insurance in Postwar Era

Must Be Prepared to Meet Competition, Says R. H. Reid

Attacks on the life insurance business have included charges that selling costs were too high; that the business was operated for the profit of the shareholders to the prejudice of the policyholders; that the business should be nationalized. In an address to the ordinary branch managers of his company, Robert H. Reid, managing director of the London Life Insurance Co., discussed these criticisms. His remarks are summarized in the accompanying article.

As a result of its wholehearted support of the war program and the constantly increasing appreciation of the benefits it extends, the prestige of the life insurance business is greater than ever before, Robert H. Reid, managing director of the London Life Insurance Co., told the conference of the company's ordinary managers recently. Nevertheless he sees a substantially increased competition for the consumer's dollar. This competition will come from the appeal of many tangibles which have been unavailable for a long time.

The life insurance business therefore will have to be alert to changing trends, he declared, and urged insurance men to be sure that all services provided are of highest calibre.

He believes any expanded social security program will very possibly include some minimum life insurance benefit. This, however, Mr. Reid expects, will be relatively small and will scarcely be adequate even for the lowest income group. For the rest, he states, a tremendous need of additional coverage will continue to exist.

Future Prospects

Discussing future prospects, he proceeded:

"... . we cannot overlook certain political philosophies which are being actively advocated in Canada today. It is suggested that all larger companies, both industrial and institutional, should be taken over and operated under the auspices of the central government. The profit motive is blamed for many of our past ills. Elimination of profits is proposed as a major step toward Utopia. Actually, total profits distributed by all Canadian companies form a very minor fraction of our national income and, at that, a large share goes to people of very modest means. We operate under not just a profit, but a profit and loss economy. The number of businesses which fail far exceeds those which become really successful. Only the well-managed concerns which can meet keen competition survive. It is difficult to imagine that government operation of such business in the form of state monopolies and with no constant incentive toward efficiency could match present costs to consumers, even though all profits were eliminated.

Where Profits Go

"Life insurance companies are, of course, included among those which it is proposed to nationalize. Much is said of the large profits we are reputed to make but little as to where these profits go. In the case of mutual companies, all so-called profits are returned to policyholders, apart from whatever amounts may be allocated to establishment and maintenance of prudent emergency funds. The position of stock companies is generally very little different, as payments to shareholders are almost negligible in relation to either total premium payments or policyholders' dividends. Specifically, in our own company, the amount distributed to shareholders annually totals less than ½ of 1% of premium income and is only about one quarter of the premium tax now imposed by the federal government.

Cost of Agency System

"Although concern is expressed for the supposed low level of agents' incomes, it is said that the cost of distribution of life insurance is far too high. It is true that in theory at least it should be possible to provide insurance protection at slightly lower cost if the agency system were eliminated. Many efforts along this line have already been attempted and have resulted in uniform failure to protect the public adequately.

Control of Assets

"It seems fairly clear that the true purpose of nationalizing the life insurance companies in Canada is to obtain control of the assets which we accumulate for the benefit of our policyholders. Once they are taken over, perhaps it is intended to discontinue payment of interest on our holdings of federal government securities. If so, any savings effected on debt service will sooner or later be fully offset by the necessity of providing additional funds to carry out the terms of the contracts of those presently insured. If in the future no interest earnings were contemplated, premium rates now prevailing would, of course, be entirely inadequate and would require to be greatly increased.

Use of Funds

"It is suggested that life insurance companies have not used funds available to them in a constructive manner and at times have held large amounts uninvested. A glance at the pre-war securities portfolios of any of the larger companies will indicate clearly the wide variety of financial assistance extended to government and industry. Similarly, mortgage loans, within the limits prescribed by law, were granted against the security of real property of almost every conceivable type, subject only to reasonable expectation of repayment of the moneys advanced and realization possibilities in the event of default.

"No company can afford to, or has kept any large portion of its assets uninvested for any considerable length of time. During the worst period of the last depression there was an increased need for liquidity as demands for policy loans and cash surrenders soared to high levels; some companies were obliged to dispose of existing investments to provide funds so sorely needed by policyholders at that time. During the period of this war, our companies have invested in Victory Loan Bonds a much larger sum than the total increase in their Canadian assets.

Diversify Again

"When peace comes we shall all be more than anxious to diversify our investments in constructive enterprises of every description. In particular, we shall be keen to participate to the full in financing contemplated extensive building programs throughout the country. It is true that we do not supply venture capital; to do so is no proper function of trustee institutions such as ours. With present levels of taxation, there can be no incentive for anyone to risk capital in new enterprises. When such taxation has ameliorated sufficiently and the possibilities of reward become adequate, there will be no lack of funds from other sources willing to assume the risks inherent in all new ventures.

No General Agitation

"There is good reason to believe that the substantial majority of the estimated four million policyholders in Canada have no desire for government administration of either the companies in which they are insured or the assets of those companies which they themselves so largely own. Present government supervision is entirely adequate to assure them of security and fair treatment, even if that were not already our prime objective. Recent criticisms of our past operations and threats of 'further startling disclosures' are being effectively answered in editorial comment throughout the country. It is a gratifying vote of confidence that so few of our policyholders appear to have been seriously disturbed by these unwarranted and, in many cases, meaningless charges. . . . I do not believe there is a widespread desire in Canada for revolutionary experiments and I have every confidence that we shall continue to function under our present system. With extremely favorable postwar prospects for this country, the institution of life insurance may very properly look to the future with the greatest optimism.

Martin Case Nets Big Payoff

Indicates Need For Higher Public Liability Limits

Award of $115,000 damages to John A. Martin in the second trial in the much publicized Martin-Deutch case, while $50,000 less than the first award of $165,000, nonetheless puts startling emphasis on the need for motorists to carry adequate public liability insurance. It is understood that in this case there was insurance of $50,000 but even the reduced award leaves the defendant liable for more than that amount.

Had the defendant in the case carried the usual limits of $5,000 for injury to any one person and $10,000 for any one accident, the financial loss would have been accordingly greater.

Circumstances

Circumstances of the case were such as might happen to any motorist. In 1939, Martin, the injured party, was standing on the highway close to his own automobile. He was hit by another car owned by W. G. Deutch and driven by his wife Sarah Deutch.

He received severe injuries to his legs, which necessitated a long stay in the hospital with heavy medical expenses. As a skilled tool maker and engineer, he had earned over $18,000 in 1938. While retired at the time of the accident he was about to start another business.

Special Factors

Special factors in the case were:

His high earning power.

The accident happened at a time when his skill was at a premium on account of the war needs of industry.

It was claimed that with his ability and his general prospects he would have been able to build up a business of his own during the war years worth probably $500,000.

Insurance men and lawyers interviewed by The Financial Post, while expressing somewhat different views on the details of the case, all believed that the significance of the decision was the need for motorists to carry substantial insurance unless they are prepared to pay the cost of an accident out of their own pockets. Most people carrying $50,000 public liability insurance would have felt they were fairly secure. Yet in this case that was not half enough.

Claims Rising

Among insurance men generally there is a feeling that the average level of insurance claims is steadily rising. Three factors are named as contributing to this condition:

1. The public is more claim conscious, especially if the one causing the damage is known to be well-to-do.
2. In the case of injuries to the person, disability claims are higher because earning power is greater cost of living is up.
3. In the case of property damage, cost of repairs and spare parts is higher or perhaps they may be unobtainable

If Bus is Hit

One insurance executive pointed out that the possibility of heavy damages being claimed is increased if an automobile strikes a heavily loaded passenger vehicle. For example, if an automobile hits a busload of passengers several persons may be severely injured with the bill for damages accordingly.

While this decision, even at the reduced level is believed a record in Canada it is not so far out of line with other claims that have been made in recent months.

Insurance Company Reports

General Reinsurance

Assets up $4 millions
Premiums written rise
Policyholders' surplus up

During 1943 total admitted assets of the General Reinsurance Corp. of New York increased to $24.6 millions, valuation being according to the requirements of the New York State's insurance department. Invested assets at the departmental valuations were $20.9 millions, up $2.6 millions, bond holdings increasing $1.6 million to $12.4 millions. Cash in banks and offices was about $900,000 higher. Reserve for claims and claim expense at the end of the year was $10.6 millions while policyholders' surplus shows an increase of $1 million.

	1943 $	1942 $
Net prems. written	9,745,,413	7,608,856
Total assets	24,642,,440	20,652,207
Claims reserve	10,692,557	8,118,985
P'holders surplus	8,000,000	7,000,000

Canadian General Group

Total assets higher
Policyholders' surplus up
Premiums earned increase

Increases in all important items are shown in the annual (comparative 1942 figures bracketed) reports of the Canadian General and Toronto General Insurance Companies for the year ended Dec. 31, 1943. Total assets for the group at the end of December were $4,444,219 (4,068,-482), total surplus $2,006,522 ($1,855,-068). Total net premiums $1,952,853 ($1,888,267). The companies operate under joint management. During the year they were subject to certain general factors which resulted in a slight decline in automobile and fire premiums with casualty income showing substantial gains.

Total net premiums of the Canadian General from all departments were about $35,000 higher, while total net claims incurred were $436,530 ($426,665). The total loss ratio was 41.20% (41.64%). After deducting all expenses and losses net underwriting profit was $93,874 ($88,299).

Total net premiums of the Toronto General were about $28,600 higher. Total net claims incurred were $367,-989 ($350,487). The total loss ratio was 42.45% (41.81%). After deducting all expenses and losses the net underwriting profit was $[illegible]5,977 ($70,-848)

Canadian General

	1943 $	1942 $
Net prems. earned	1,059,527	1,024,558
Assets	2,505,298	2,267,632
Bonds & debs.	1,732,144	1,621,438
Stocks	[illegible]51,283	260,155
Agents balances due	[illegible]79,074	153,312
Res. unearned prems.	[illegible]93,115	588,572
P'holders surplus	1,[illegible]35,304	1,032,277
Loss ratio total	41.20	41.64
Automobile	54.03	43.75
Casualty	31.51	33.75
Fire	[illegible]5.09	53.32

Toronto General

	1943 $	1942 $
Net prems. earned	[illegible]885	838,274
Assets	1,[illegible]922	1,800,850
Bonds & debs.	1,[illegible]4,868	1,290,701
Stocks	[illegible]6,637	227,470
Agents balances due	[illegible]9,993	92,196
Res. unearned prems.	[illegible]3,458	481,559
P'holders surplus	[illegible]1,219	822,791
Loss ratio total	42.45	41.81
Automobile	54.21	44.79
Casualty	34.00	33.39
Fire	45.09	53.34

Second Inter-State Royalty Corp. advises the Montreal Curb Market that oil royalty investments had a $301,132 book value at Jan. 31, 1944. Gross revenue from royalty income since acquisition amounted to $79,063 to Dec. 31, 1943. Reserve for depletion totalled $21,742 to the same date. During December royalty income was $773 while accumulated royalty income for 1943 was $11,008.

Canada Malting Co.'s plans for extension of the Montreal plant are in course of preparation, it is learned officially. The proposed construction, which will involve a total expenditure of approximately $600,-000, will include additional plant buildings at $415,000, including germinating and kiln buildings, and installations, fans, pumps, motors, etc., at $186,000.

MORDEN, HELWIG & FERRIE LIMITED
Insurance Adjusters
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Inland Marine
HAMILTON, LONDON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, SARNIA, CHATHAM, OWEN SOUND

MAKE FULL USE OF YOUR INSURANCE AGENT OR BROKER

You perhaps think of your Agent or Broker primarily as an intermediary—as a convenient source of supply for insurance protection you may need.

He is that—but he is much more. He is a friendly and competent adviser who will do these things for you:

(1) make sure that the policies you buy are carefully fitted to your individual needs;

(2) make sure that the Company *behind* the policy is of unquestionable financial stability and known for its prompt and equitable settlement of claims;

(3) analyse your insurance needs *as a whole* so that your programme will be adequate, well-balanced, and with provision to keep it abreast of your changing requirements.

Service of this sort from your Agent or Broker is yours to command—without cost or obligation. Make full use of it.

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HALIFAX MONTREAL TORONTO
WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER
PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF ADEQUATE PROTECTION AND EFFICIENT SERVICE FOR THE INSURING COMMUNITY

As Insurance Brokers
WE ACT AS AGENTS FOR THE ASSURED EXCLUSIVELY
We specialize in Fire Prevention and Safety Engineering.
You receive the full benefit of these in your insurance cost.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
IRISH & MAULSON
Limited
A Canadian Organization With 40 Years' Experience
TORONTO MONTREAL

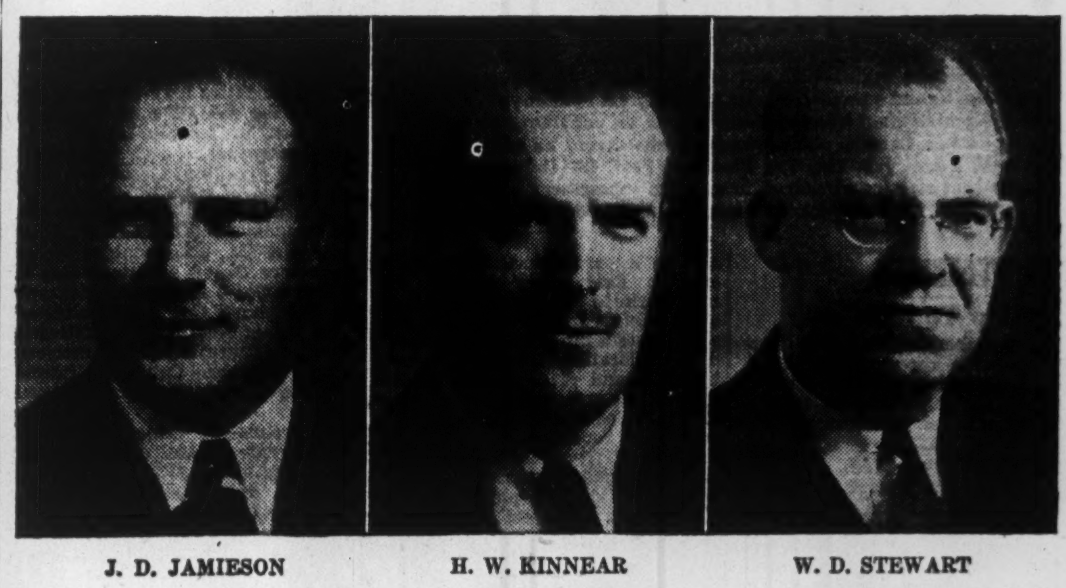
The DOMINION of CANADA General INSURANCE COMPANY
LIFE-FIRE CASUALTY
1943 A SUCCESSFUL YEAR

TOTAL INCOME (Net)	$2,039,864.14
ASSETS	$6,733,493.19
RESERVES and all Liabilities	$4,642,764.72
CAPITAL STOCK (Paid Up)	$1,005,300.00
SURPLUS	$1,081,777.32
SURPLUS SECURITY (To Policyholders)	$2,087,077.32

E. D. GOODERHAM, President
H. W. FALCONER, Vice-President and Managing Director
J. CECIL STUART, General Superintendent
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO
BRANCHES MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, OTTAWA, CALGARY, HAMILTON, VANCOUVER, LONDON, (Ont.) KINGSTON, (Jamaica)

THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE INSURANCE Co. LTD
ABSOLUTE SECURITY
W. R. HOUGHTON
Manager

CROWN LIFE APPOINTMENTS



J. D. JAMIESON H. W. KINNEAR W. D. STEWART

The Crown Life Insurance Company announces the following changes in its organization: Mr. J. D. Jamieson has been appointed Superintendent of Mortgages; Mr. H. W. Kinnear has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Mortgages; Mr. W. D. Stewart has been appointed Treasurer.

A Comprehensive Reinsurance Service

GENERAL REINSURANCE CORPORATION

Financial Statement, December 31, 1943

ASSETS

Cash in Banks and Offices		$ 2,099,925.16
Investments:		
Bonds	$12,478,880.58	
North Star Reinsurance Corporation Stock	3,160,408.65	
Other Stocks	5,144,204.05	
Mortgage Loans	128,668.75	
Real Estate	20,[illegible]0.00	
Total		20,932,162.03
Premiums in Course of Collection (not over 90 days due)		1,497,457.55
Accrued Interest		64,947.93
Other Admitted Assets		47,946.94
Total Admitted Assets		$24,642,439.61

LIABILITIES

Reserve for Claims and Claim Expenses		$10,692,556.84
Reserve for Unearned Premiums		2,698,454.66
Reserve for Commissions, Taxes and Other Liabilities		1,325,210.01
Catastrophe Reserve		350,000.00
Voluntary Reserve		1,576,218.10
Capital	$ 1,000,000.00	
Surplus	7,000,000.00	
Surplus to Policyholders		8,000,000.00
Total		$24,642,439.61

Bonds and stocks owned are valued in accordance with the requirements of the New York State Insurance Department. • On the basis of December 31, 1943 market quotations for bonds and stocks owned (other than stocks of affiliates), Total Admitted Assets would be increased to $25,006,490.84 and Voluntary Reserve to $1,940,269.33. • Securities carried at $2,187,880.06 in the above statement are deposited as required by law.

Casualty and Bonding Lines

90 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK 7

NORTH STAR REINSURANCE CORPORATION

Financial Statement, December 31, 1943

ASSETS

Cash in Banks and Office		$ 791,494.51
Investments:		
Bonds	$5,331,572.23	
Common Stocks	1,667,560.00	
Mortgage Loans	29,518.70	
Total		7,028,650.93
Balances due from Ceding Companies (not over 90 days due)		226,399.23
Accrued Interest		37,915.18
Other Admitted Assets		18,981.47
Total Admitted Assets		$8,103,441.34

LIABILITIES

Reserve for Claims and Claim Expenses		$ 754,043.00
Reserve for Unearned Premiums		4,042,696.94
Reserve for Commissions, Taxes and Other Liabilities		114,918.50
Capital	$1,000,000.00	
Surplus	2,191,782.90	
Surplus to Policyholders		3,191,782.90
Total		$8,103,441.34

Bonds and stocks owned are valued in accordance with the requirements of the New York State Insurance Department. • On the basis of December 31, 1943 market quotations for bonds and stocks owned, Total Admitted Assets would be increased to $8,248,771.06 and Surplus to $2,337,112.62 • Securities carried at $468,556.20 in the above statement are deposited as required by law.

Fire and Allied Lines

200 BUSH STREET, SAN FRANCISCO 4

CONFIDENCE

CANADIAN GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY — **1943** — **TORONTO GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY**

CANADIAN GENERAL		TORONTO GENERAL
$2,505,297	Assets as at 31st December, 1943	$1,938,922
1,135,303	Surplus to Policyholders as at 31st December, 1943	871,219
1,074,069	Net Premiums	878,784

CANADIAN GENERAL GROUP COMBINED RESULTS

1943		1942
$4,444,219	Assets	$4,068,482
2,006,522	Surplus to Policyholders	1,855,068
1,952,853	Net Premiums	1,888,267

★ ★ ★

Continuing Stability of these Canadian Companies is reflected in the results of the operations for 1943, Canada's Fourth Year at War. Working for Victory, our Dominion-wide services have continued to assist the Nation's War Effort in the vital and necessary work of Accident and Fire Prevention, helping in the all-important task of conserving Canadian dollars and Canadian man-hours.

CANADIAN GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY
TORONTO GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY
VANCOUVER - WINNIPEG - TORONTO - MONTREAL - SAINT JOHN
Financial Statements upon request.

Money Lender Has to be Trained

See Banks First Responsibility to Depositors

With the Bank Act coming up for revision at the present session of Parliament, public interest in banks and banking in Canada is more active. In an address before the Toronto Rotary Club recently, A. C. Ashforth, manager of the Toronto branch of the Dominion Bank, discussed the function of the chartered banks and some of the problems they may meet in the postwar era.

He suggests that, as an aid to supplying working capital after the war, the Government might issue negotiable certificates to companies or individuals representing their refundable portion of excess profits tax.

His comments, reproduced here in part, represent his own views and not those of his own bank or any group of banks.

There is no exhaustive legal definition of the terms bank, banker, or customer. A bank or banker may be referred to as a dealer in credit. The terms, however, are often used broadly to apply to capitalists, financiers, investment brokers, stock brokers and even the officials and employees of banks. Strictly speaking, it should apply only to the credit merchant when he uses the credit and funds of others. If he uses only his own credit and funds, he is a capitalist. If he engages in organizing and financing a business and handling securities, he may be a financier, promoter or broker. If he is a general manager or other official of a bank, he is a bank officer.

Function Of A Bank

Banks are formed and operate under specific laws, restrictions and limitations. First of all, a bank is and should be, a place where a person can take money, leave it, be sure it is safe, to be able to get it back at any time.

Savings deposits represent money that people put away with confidence for safekeeping and to earn a modest return of interest. To pay that interest and make a reasonable, although small profit, the deposits are set to work.

What does a bank do with the money you deposit?

1. The bank keeps enough funds, available in cash, to meet daily demands.

2. It must keep by law a minimum of 5% of its deposits (in practice approximately 10% is maintained), without interest, in the Bank of Canada, or takes Bank of Canada notes to that extent—all before deposits start to earn.

3. A proportion is then put into call loans at low rates, and a further proportion is invested in Dominion, provincial and other bonds earning low rates.

4. What remains, at present approximately 40% of all deposits, it's always looking for opportunity to serve, at somewhat higher rates, the credit needs of farmers, municipalities, manufacturers, dealers and others.

The Bank Act contains certain prohibitions. For instance, a bank cannot either engage in, trade or loan or make advances upon the security, mortgage or hypothecation of any lands or immovable property or ships

A bank must not allow its name to appear on certain prospectuses or permit any of its staff to act as agents for insurance companies. It is forbidden further to purchase or lend against the security of its own shares or those of another bank.

Deposits and loans are the life blood of a bank's business but it carries on many other functions, namely, safekeeping of valuables and documents, custody of negotiable securities, claiming dividends and cutting coupons; safety deposit boxes, collection of notes, drafts and bills of exchange; issuance of drafts and money orders, commercial and traveller's letters of credit, money remittance to foreign countries, receipt of rentals for absentee landlords, credit enquiries, and many other useful services; not to mention many new services occasioned by war.

Loans—Section 88

Most important section of the Bank Act from a loaning point of view is Section 88. In fact, I understand this is the only country in the world where such procedure is followed. In a young and growing country many of its producers and manufacturers usually operate with limited liquid capital. It was primarily to meet the need of such producers that Section 88 was enacted. Briefly, it enables the customer to borrow from the bank on the security of its raw and finished materials until such time as they are sold and the relative funds returned.

Lending Of Money

In regard to the extension of credit, credit is the personal possession, creation or attribute of the borrower. No bank can create it for him, the borrower has it himself, either by accumulation of assets from his own hard work or by his own thrift, character, ability and willingness to repay. Banks know therefore:

1. It is often disastrous for a bank to lend new money to recover an old unsatisfactory debt.

2. Loans to persons of doubtful character who are engaged in questionable ventures, notwithstanding securities pledged, frequently lead to trouble.

3. We are usually watchful and cautious with persons or concerns who cut prices below cost to obtain business; who think it is a waste of money to employ qualified accountants to audit their books; who dabble in outside ventures which are poorly financed.

4. Failures of business are usually due to: a. Incompetence. b. Lack of capital. c. Inexperience. d. Fraudulent disposition of assets. e. Lack of business.

5. Applications for unsecured loans by persons over 60 years of age are usually carefully considered. You should know the reason why a person is without funds at a time in life when one is expected to have built up a reserve.

6. If a prospective borrower has had a failure, what were the circumstances. Was it negligence? Poor judgment? Overoptimism?

7. The nature of a borrower's business is important. Are his products a necessity? Where are its markets? Are his goods perishable?

8. If a concern sells on longer terms than a competitor it not infrequently follows that the goods are inferior. It is desirable that no one sells more than 25% of his output to any one customer.

9. Looking at the liability side of the balance sheet, it is well to remember that the credit limit of a borrower has been exceeded when his liabilities, other than mortgage exceed 50% of his quick assets.

10. Avoidance of losses is seldom a matter of good fortune, but rather of good judgment.

The lending of money should therefore always be in experienced hands. It requires highly skilled training which cannot be learned from textbooks.

Misconceptions

The decennial revision of the bank act comes before Parliament at the present sitting and no doubt the session will be a lively one. Charges will no doubt be heard, such as

1. Banks create money by the stroke of the pen. Just figures in a book. Every loan creates a deposit.

2. Banks loan their deposits 10 times, exacting up to 7% each time, or approximately 70% all told. What a perpetual motion machine if it were true. Why stop lending money ten times? Why not 100, or 1,000 or into infinity?

If banks made such fabulous profits as 70% from ink bottles, they would be paying incredible dividends. Everybody would be buying shares and there would be a land office rush in Ottawa for bank charters.

3. Critics point to similarity of rates in all banks as proof they are a monopoly, yet nobody charges half a dozen grocers in one town with being a monopoly when prices of sugar or flour in each store are the same. Fact is, the grocers operate under substantially the same conditions as each other—so do the banks.

Legislation is the same for all banks, the difference lies in the character of the services rendered. Banks compete energetically for business. Roll them all into one by nationalization and you would have state monopoly.

Banks do not monopolize credit—every manufacturer extends credit to his retail dealers and most merchants and retailers extend credit to their customers. Insurance companies make loans to policyholders and finance companies extend credit to individuals and companies every day of the week. The difficulty of monopolizing credit must be obvious.

Postwar Financing

Since the beginning of 1940 80,000 retailers, 9,500 manufacturers, and slightly over 3,000 wholesalers have gone out of business due to shortage of supply, manpower, lack of capital, government restriction of credit terms, and other causes. Many of these concerns will desire to reenter the business field when the war ends. The type of credit needed in many cases would be beyond the scope of normal commercial risks, thus obstructing their rehabilitation unless means are provided.

Many present businesses may wish to revamp their plants, may require enlarged credits and for extended periods.

In the Speech from the Throne, it was recently announced that an Industrial Development Bank was to be established, a subsidiary of the Bank of Canada. No doubt one of its purposes will be to extend credits required for periods somewhat longer than ordinarily associated with those of commercial banking.

In the postwar period it might be advisable for the banks and the Government again to put into effect the Home Improvement Plan to accelerate business at a time when badly needed. The Home Extension Plan might also be restored with advantage.

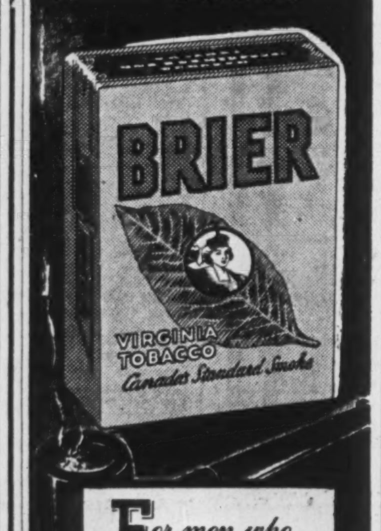
All banks might well consider making personal loans to assist those in need of funds to meet extraordinary expenses.

The Federal Government might also consider issuing negotiable certificates within three or four months following peace to companies or individuals, representing their refundable portion of excess profits tax. The certificates could be payable within two years and be used for borrowing purposes, if necessary. This would assist in furnishing working capital to many concerns which will need to make capital outlays during the changeover period.

We Manufacture
Envelopes
for every purpose
Barber-Ellis of Canada, Limited
TORONTO – BRANTFORD
BRANCHES FROM COAST TO COAST

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND
(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727)
Head Office: EDINBURGH
Branches throughout Scotland
LONDON OFFICES:
3 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
8 West Smithfield, E.C.1
49 Charing Cross, S.W.1
Burlington Gardens, W.1
64 New Bond Street, W.1
Complete Banking Facilities
Associated Banks:
Williams Deacon's Bank Ltd.
Glyn Mills & Co.

MACDONALD'S



For men who really know tobacco

Banking Service
1817–1943
BANK of NEW SOUTH WALES
Head Office: Sydney, Australia
General Manager: SIR ALFRED DAVIDSON, K.B.E.
Assets of £164 millions.
Branches throughout Australia, New Zealand & Pacific Islands.
London Offices at 29 Threadneedle St., E.C.2. and 47 Berkeley Square, W.1.
Agency arrangements with Banks throughout the World.

THE WESTERN TRUST COMPANY

Balance Sheet as of January 1, 1944

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

ASSETS			LIABILITIES	
Mortgages and Agreements for Sale		$ 546,264.36	Capital Stock: Authorized—20,000 shares of $100.00 each	$2,000,000.00
*Mortgage—The Western Realty Company Limited, less Reserve of $25,000.00		337,968.80	Issued—10,050 shares of $100.00 each	$1,005,000.00
Stocks, Bonds, and Debentures (Market Value $482,500.00)	$479,268.10		Reserve—General	250,000.00
Interest Accrued on Bonds and Debentures	5,035.82		Reserve for Doubtful Mortgages and Agreements for Sale	80,000.00
		484,303.92	Reserve for Depreciation in Value of Stocks, Bonds and Debentures	56,447.00
Advances to Estates, Trusts and Agencies	$ 63,935.28		Deferred Profits	13,890.74
Less Reserve	13,576.28		Profit and Loss	105,068.54
		50,359.00		$1,510,406.28
Cash on Hand and in Banks		93,617.36	Sundry Creditors	2,078.79
Office Furniture and Automobiles, less Depreciation		736.80	Provision for Income and Excess Profits Taxes (after deducting payments of $26,000.00 in respect of taxes of the year ended January 1, 1944)	765.17
		$1,513,250.24		$1,513,250.24

GUARANTEED ACCOUNT

Mortgages and Agreements for Sale	$ 137,496.03	Trust Funds for Investment, including Accrued Interest	$ 148,373.40
Bonds (Market Value $11,500.00)	10,877.37		
	$ 148,373.40		$ 148,373.40

ESTATES, TRUSTS AND AGENCIES

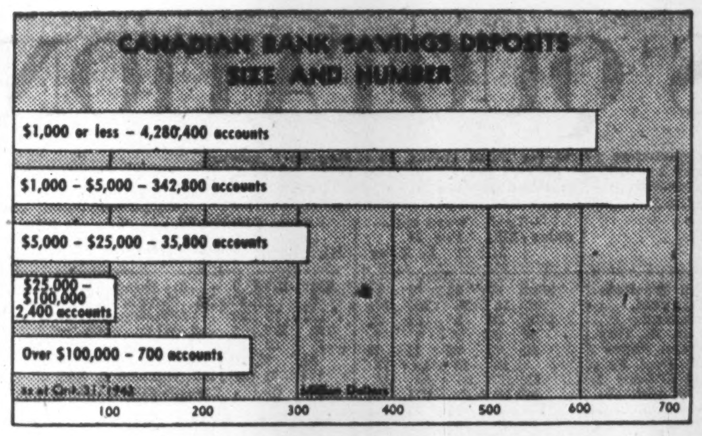
Assets of Estates, Trusts and Agencies held for Administration and Realization	$4,741,472.87	Estates, Trusts and Agencies	$4,677,537.59
		Due to Company for Advances to Estates, Trusts and Agencies	63,935.28
	$4,741,472.87		$4,741,472.87
Total	$6,403,096.51	Total	$6,403,096.51

*The Western Realty Company, Limited, is a wholly owned subsidiary company, the assets of which consist of real estate transferred from The Western Trust Company and carried at the following book values:

Buildings, including sites, partly used as offices	$268,192.63
Real estate acquired by foreclosure	165,339.66
	$433,532.29

Profit and Loss Account for the Year ended 1st January, 1944

Provision for Income and Excess Profits Taxes	$ 27,200.00	Balance as at 1st January, 1943	$ 71,567.70
Dividend No. 52 paid 1st March, 1943	10,050.00	Net Profits before Income and Excess Profits Taxes	80,800.84
Dividend No. 53 paid 1st September, 1943	10,050.00		
Balance as at 1st January, 1944	105,068.54		
	$152,368.54		$152,368.54



There are 4,662,100 savings deposits of various sizes in the chartered banks containing $1,961,200,000 (as shown above) according to a breakdown reported to the Minister of Finance as at Oct. 31, 1943. Demand deposits, not shown here, numbered 738,300 for a total amount of $1,826,800,000.

Alta. to Renew Appeal For Prov. Bank Charter

Said Rejected in 1940 Because Members of Alberta's Cabinet Were to Be Directors of the Provincially Owned Bank

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON.—Premier Ernest C. Manning told the Alberta Legislature the Government plans to renew its application to Ottawa for a provincial bank charter.

Such an application was made to the federal government in 1940. It was turned down by the banking committee of the House of Commons, after law experts said the bill introduced in the Dominion House to authorize granting of a bank charter to the Alberta Government was unconstitutional. One objection then was that members of Alberta's Cabinet were to be the bank directors. Its capital was to have been $500,000.

Premier Speaks Out

Said Premier Manning in his maiden address as premier: "This Government is determined to do three things to provide debt-free money. We intend to renew our application for a provincial bank. We are hopeful that this time there will be a little less of the dog-in-the-manger attitude at Ottawa.

"We intend to do all in our power to urge the senior government to do federally what it has persistently refused to permit us to do provincially.

"And if they continue to persist and stand in the way of progress then we will go to Ottawa and do it for ourselves," the premier declared.

Observers here think there's no chance the application will be granted this time.

Crown Open to Suit

When the Government applied for a bank charter before, it was pointed out the capital stock of the bank was to be issued to and invested in the provincial treasurer. All the liabilities imposed on an ordinary shareholder by the general Bank act would have to be accepted by "His Majesty in the right of the province." This would leave the Crown open to suit, but it cannot be sued except by its own consent.

Further, Parliament could not very well deprive it of the power to debar such legal action. Unless this were done, the protection given everyone who entrusts his money to a bank under the Canadian banking law would be denied those who did business with the provincially owned institution.

Staff Changes

The Bank of Nova Scotia announces the following staff changes.

C. L. MAHAN, to be accountant at Sydney, N.S.

L. J. HOYT, to be accountant at Sussex, N.B.

L. S. Nicks, to be assistant chief accountant.

R. L. S. BAKER, to be an assistant inspector.

G. W. SINCLAIR, to be an assistant inspector.

E. B. BROWN, to be an assistant inspector.

N. D. BISHOP, to be manager, Bonavista, Nfld.

W. S. WOOD, to be acting manager, Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica.

E. W. MORRIS, to be accountant, Smiths Falls, Ont.

J. M. HAYMAN, to be assistant accountant, Saint John, N.B.

* * *

The Imperial Bank of Canada announces the following staff changes:

H. W. THOMSON, assistant manager, Winnipeg, to be manager, Brandon, Man., succeeding James Burgoyne, deceased.

D. C. SHIRREFF, accountant, Winnipeg, to be acting assistant manager, Winnipeg.

G. T. WINCHESTER, assistant accountant, Winnipeg, to be acting accountant, Winnipeg.

R. G. HICKS, formerly manager, Sangudo, Alta., transferred to the office of the superintendent of western branches, Winnipeg.

W. H. STOCKMAN, accountant, Red Deer, Alta., to be manager, Sangudo, Alta.

Seasonal Gain In Note Issue

Total Deposits of Bank of Canada Down, With Assets Also Lower

Note circulation of the Bank of Canada in the week ended Feb. 23 showed a further seasonal increase, rising almost $13 millions, according to the regular weekly statement. Total deposits were slightly lower while miscellaneous liabilities also were down.

On the credit side, investments showed a small increase with miscellaneous assets down over $5 millions resulting in a net decline of about $2.3 millions in total assets.

	Feb. 23 1944 $	Feb. 16 1944 $
Capital paid-up	5,000,000	5,000,000
Notes in circ.	867,465,522	854,587,621
Rest fund	8,041,601	8,041,601
Deposits: Dom.	49,371,814	40,763,542
Chartered bks.	337,868,441	355,618,655
Other	18,788,526	13,992,706
Total deposits	406,028,781	410,374,903
All other liabs.	6,684,794	7,518,728
Total liabs.	1,293,220,698	1,295,522,853
Assets		
In Sterl. & U.S.	320,682	320,682
Subsid. coin	564,135	554,876
Investments:		
Dom. gov. sh.	789,504,190	788,108,474
Oth. Dom. gov.	490,912,536	489,259,341
Total invest.	1,280,416,726	1,277,367,815
Premises	1,975,469	1,972,117
All other assets	9,9[illegible],686	15,307,363
Total assets	1,293,220,698	1,295,522,853

The Prisoners of War, the Wounded, the Homeless, the Helpless—
on their behalf the Canadian Red Cross appeals to you. Open your heart and your purse to this work of mercy. Give now—and give generously.
Support CANADIAN RED CROSS
The Need Grows as Victory Nears
BRITISH AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
LIMITED
OTTAWA • MONTREAL • TORONTO

Shares at Montreal Zeller's Lists More

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—An issue of 10,000 of 6% cumulative preference shares of Zeller's Ltd. was called for trading on the Montreal Stock Exchange at the opening of business, Feb. 28.

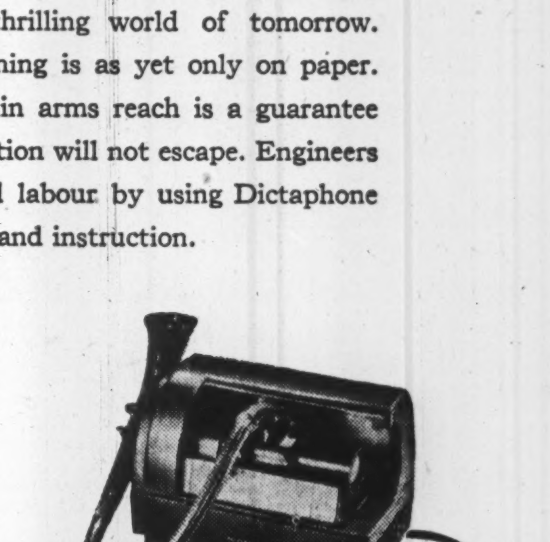
Purpose of issue and sale of the shares is stated to be reimbursement of the company for capital expenditures and to furnish the company with working capital for the conduct of its business.

Give in the name of Mercy

• For mercy blesses him that gives. The Red Cross asks in the name of
MERCY
Mercy for the sick—the wounded—the prisoners of war.
Give to your RED CROSS.
IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
"The Bank For You"

Blueprint for the WORLD of TOMORROW

BEHIND the exciting facade of mounting war production, hundreds of engineers are quietly planning for the thrilling world of tomorrow. Much of this planning is as yet only on paper. A Dictaphone within arms reach is a guarantee that fleeting inspiration will not escape. Engineers save both time and labour by using Dictaphone for numerous notes and instruction.



DICTAPHONE
DICTAPHONE CORPORATION LIMITED, 86 RICHMOND ST., W., TORONTO
Branches in principal cities
The word DICTAPHONE is the Registered Trade-Mark of Dictaphone Corporation, Makers of Dictating Machines and Accessories to which said Trade-Mark is Applied.

THE WEEK'S QUOTATIONS

Montreal and Toronto
Week ending Monday close

Winnipeg and Vancouver
Week ending Saturday close

Quotations here listed are the official stock exchange prices for listed stocks, including curb market quotations. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are given. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for these quotations.

WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 28

Range 1944 High	Low	Div R'te $	Feb 26 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Feb. 21	Week end. Feb. 28 H	L	Cl'se
3½	2½	.	...	Abitibi	5725	2½	3	2½	2½
36½	27½	.	...	Do. pref. 6%	21856	32½	33½	32½	33
75	57	.	...	Do. pref. 7%	30	64	65½	65	65½
10½	9	.	...	Algoma Steel	353	9	9½	9	9½
90½	89	5	5.5	Do. pref.	85	90½	90½	90½	90½
100	96½	5	5.1	Alum. of Can. p	210	97½	98	97	98
89	85	8−2	11.1	Aluminium c.	607	89	90	88	89
48	47	2.75	5.8	Ang Can Tel p	20	47	47	47	47

Range 1944 High	Low	Div R'te $	Feb 26 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Feb. 21	Week end. Feb. 28 H	L	Cl'se
5½	3½	.	...	Dom. Woollens	3580	5½	5½	5½	5½
17	11	.60	3.7	Do. pref.	510	16	16	15½	15½
9	7½	.	...	Donnacona P.	2494	8½	9	8½	8½
7	6	.	...	Drum. St. Rlty.	25	6½	7	7	7
8½	7½	.	...	Dryden Paper	80	7½	7½	7½	7½
16	14	.	...	East Koot Pr p	5	15	16	16	16
.85	.50	.	...	East Dairies	25	.50	.50	.50	.50
37	32	.	...	Do. pref.	88	33	33	32½	32½
9½	9½	.	...	Electrolux	100	9½	9½	9½	9½

Range 1944 High	Low	Div R'te $	Feb 26 Y'ld %		Sales	Last Feb. 21	Week end. Feb. 28 H	L	Cl'se
230	109	7	3	Do. pref.	30	205	230	205½	226
6	5½	.50+.15	..	Sarnia Bridge	170	6	5½	5½	5½
16½	15	.90	6	Shawinigan Pr.	1941	15	15½	15	15
128	127	7	5.5	Sher. Wms. pf.	3	128	127	127	127
11	10	.40	4	Silverwoods	10	10	10	10	10
9½	8½	.40	4.6	Do. pref.	95	8½	8½	8½	8½
11½	11	.60+.15	7	Simon & Son c	50	11½	11	11	11
29	25	.	...	Simpson, A	40	28½	29	28½	29
16½	13	.	...	Do. (B)	25	16	16	16	16

Week Ending February 28

Range 1944 High	Low	Div. Rate $	Feb 26 Yield %	Company	Sales	Last Feb. 21	Week Ending Feb. 28 High	Low	Close
.33	.26	†.01	....	Howey Gold	10,900	.27½	.27	.26½	.27
30.50	27.50	2.00	7.1	Hudson Bay	1,785	27.63	28.25	27.50	28.00
.62	.53	*.02	....	Inspiration	2,300	.59	.58	.56	.58
1.10	.99	†.07½	....	Island	100	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
.06½	.02½	....	....	Jacola	2,265	.04	.04	.02½	.04
.06½	.05	....	....	Jack Waite	3,500	.06½	.06½	.05½	.05½
.40	.23	....	....	Jason Mines	17,898	.36	.36	.32	.34
.07½	.05	....	....	Jellicoe	7,500	.05½	.05½	.05	.05½
.04	.01	....	....	J. M. Cons.	1,412	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½

Range 1944 High	Low	Div. Rate $	Feb 26 Yield %	Company	Sales	Last Feb. 21	Week Ending Feb. 28 High	Low	Close
2.47	1.95	.12	5.3	Sylvanite	1,375	2.27	2.30	2.20	2.25
3.85	3.25	.30	8.6	T. Hughes	2,670	3.55	3.55	3.40	3.40
.11	.08	....	....	Temiskaming	33,900	.09½	.11	.09½	.09½
1.15	.92	.04	....	Toburn Gold	100	1.00	1.05	1.05	1.05
.19½	.14	....	....	Towagmac	1,500	.16	.16½	.15	.15
.52	.45	....	....	Trans. Res.	5,300	.46	.51	.48½	.50
33.00	32.00	....	....	Uchi Bonds	$200	32.00	32.75	32.75	32.75
2.48	1.96	.10	4.5	Upper Can.	9,350	2.16	2.23	2.15	2.20
7.00	6.00	.20	....	Ventures	1,106	6.40	6.50	6.25	6.30
4.85	4.50	.80	....	Waite Am.	805	4.75	4.55	4.50	4.55
.26	.23	....	....	Wendigo	3,900	.26	.26	.25½	.25½
.17	.04	....	....	Wiltsey C.	39,700	.13	.13½	.12	.12½
3.50	2.95	.25	....	Wright-Har.	7,340	3.10	3.10	2.99	3.05
.04½	.03½	.10	....	Ymir Girl	4,000	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½

Mining Stocks

Week Ending February 28

Range 1944 High	Low	Div. Rate $	Feb 26 Yield %	Company	Sales	Last Feb. 21	Week Ending High	Low	Close
.05½	.03	....	....	Graham	7,250	.04½	.04½		
.07½	.06½	....	....	Grandora	3,500	.07	.07½		
.04	.02½	....	....	Grull W.	500	.03½	.04		
.20	.16	....	....	Gunnar G.	2,650	.19	.18		
.09½	.06	....	....	Halcrow	4,000	.08	.07½		
.05½	.02½	....	....	Halliwell G.	202,200	.03½	.05½		
3.85	3.50	*.05	....	Hallnor	100	3.75	3.60	3.60	3.60
1.29	1.06	†.03	....	Hard Rock	6,200	1.10	1.10	1.06	1.07
.09	.03	....	....	Harker	127,385	.05	.09	.04½	.05½
.75	.37	....	....	Hasaga	16,545	.74	.70	.61	.62
.50	.38	....	....	Hedley M.	1,500	.46	.50	.46	.50
12.50	11.25	.65	5.8	Hollinger	3,970	11.50	11.75	11.37	11.50

Oil Stocks

Range 1944 High	Low	Div. Rate $	Feb 26 Yield %	Company	Sales	Last Feb. 21	Week Ending High	Low	Close
.10	.07½	....	....	Acme G.&O.	1,000	.08½	.09½	.09½	.09½
.15	.08	....	....	Alta. P. Cons.	50	.12	.15	.15	.15
1.62	1.10	....	....	Ajax	4,700	1.50	1.50	1.42	1.47
.65	.58	†.04	....	Anglo Can.	11,000	.60	.60	.58	.59½
1.07	.69	....	....	Br. Dom.	107,410	1.00	1.07	.96	1.05
2.23	1.90	†.10	....	Calg. & Ed.	9,100	2.10	2.12	2.05	2.09
.25	.20	....	....	Calmont	3,775	.24½	.25	.22	.22
.32	.30	....	....	Common P.	2,600	.30½	.30½	.30	.30
.38	.25	....	....	Dalhousie	600	.35	.35	.35	.35
.18	.10	....	....	Davies Pete	1,500	.15	.16	.15	.15
.12½	.09	....	....	East Crest	25,100	.10	.11	.09	.09
1.45	1.20	....	....	Foothills	1,125	1.36	1.35	1.30	1.30
.12½	.11½	....	....	High Sarcee	500	.12½	.12	.12	.12
3.65	3.25	.15	....	Home	5,840	3.55	3.55	3.45	3.50
.04½	.03½	....	....	Homestead	500	.04	.04½	.04½	.04½
.48	.19½	....	....	Mid-Cont.	126,400	.48	.48	.43	.46
.24	.21	†.02	....	Model	500	.22	.22	.22	.22
.09	.08	....	....	Nat. Pet.	1,000	.08	.09	.09	.09
.11½	.04	....	....	Nordon	2,500	.08½	.08½	.07	.07½
.05	.03½	....	....	Oil Select	11,000	.05	.04	.03½	.03½
.70	.60	....	....	Okalta	4,362	.63	.65	.60	.65
.04½	.02	....	....	Pacalta	10,500	.03½	.03½	.03	.03½
.82	.68	....	....	Pac. Oil R.	33,930	.79	.82	.73	.82
.52	.40	....	....	Pac. Pete	280	.50	.50	.40	.40
21.50	20.00	1.00	4.9	Royalite	65	21.50	20.75	20.50	20.50
.04½	.03½	....	....	South End	3,500	.04	.04	.03½	.03½
.28	.25	....	....	So. West Pete	800	.28	.27	.27	.27
.07	.05½	....	....	United Oils	2,800	.06½	.06½	.05½	.05½
.19	.11½	....	....	Vermilata	36,100	.16	.15	.13½	.14
.22	.18	....	....	Vulcan	1,500	.22	.22	.21	.21

* Yield including bonus, to date. † Paid in 1943. * Paid or payable in 1944

Government Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Assoc. of Canada)

Feb. 29, 1944

%	Due	Bid	Ask.
2	June 1944	100	100⅛
1½	Sept. 1944	100	100⅛
4½	Oct. 1944	101¾	102¼
2½	Nov. 1944	100¾	101¼
2	Mar. 1945	100¾	101¼
2	Dec. 1946	100½	101½
4½	Feb. 1946	105½	106½
2½	Mar. 1948	100¾	101¾
1¾	May 1946	100½	100¾
*2½	Jan. 1948	102½	103½
3½	June 1949	102¾	103¾
3½	Oct. 1949	101½	102
3	June 1951	103½	104½
3½	Nov. 1951	103¾	104¾
4	Oct. 1952	106½	107½
3½	Feb. 1952	104½	105½
3	Oct. 1952	102	103
*3	Jan. 1953	103	104½
3	Mar. 1954	102	103
3	June 1955	101	102
3	Nov. 1956	100¾	101¾
4½	Nov. 1956	106½	107½
4½	Nov. 1957	107½	108½
*3	Jan. 1958	103½	104½
3	June 1958	99¾	100¾
4½	Nov. 1958	109	110
4½	Nov. 1959	109¾	110¾
*4	Oct. 1960	108¾	109¾
*3½	Jan. 1961	104½	105½
3½	June 1966	102½	103½
*3	Jan. 1967	101¾	102¾
*3	Nov. 1968	101¾	102¾
3	Perpetual	96	97½
4th Victory Loan:			
1¾	Nov. 1946	100½	100½
3	May 1954-57	100	100½
5th Victory Loan:			
1¾	May 1947	99¾	100½
3	Jan. 1956-59	99¾	100
Dominion Guarant'd Bonds			
Can. Natl. Railways:			
2½	Jan. 1946	100¾	101¾
3	May 1944	100½	101½
3	Dec. 1950	101½	102¾
3	Jan. 1959	99½	100½
4½	Sept. 1951	123¾	125½
4½	Feb. 1956	127¾	129½
4½	July 1957	128¾	130½
3	Feb. 1953	101½	102½
4¾	June 1955	129½	131
5	Feb. 1954	117¾	119½
5	July 1969	115¾	117½
5	Oct. 1969	129	130½
5	Feb. 1970	128¾	130½
Can. Nat. W. Ind. S.S.:			
5	Mar. 1955	130¾	132½
Grand Trunk Pacific Rly.:			
3	Jan. 1962	110	111½
Provincial Govt. Bonds			
New Brunswick:			
4	Nov. 1947	111½	113½
3	Oct. 1951	98½	100½
3½	Aug. 1949	99½	101½
3½	June 1956	100¾	102¾
4½	Apr. 1961	118¾	121½
5	Jan. 1960	124¾	127½
Nova Scotia:			
3	Jan. 1952	99½	101½
3½	June 1956	100¾	102¾
3½	Nov. 1950	103½	105½
4½	Sept. 1952	115½	117½
4½	Nov. 1960	125	128
5	Mar. 1960	129½	132½
Ontario:			
2½	May 1945	100½	101½
3	Apr. 1948	101	102½
3	Nov. 1950	100¾	102½
3½	Nov. 1951	102½	104
3½	May 1955	102	103½
4	June 1962	122½	124¾
4½	June 1950	109½	111
4½	Jan. 1962	128	131½
5	Oct. 1948	110½	111¾
5	Dec. 1960	135¾	138½
5½	July 1946	107½	108¾
Ont. Hydro Commission:			
3	Aug. 1948	100¾	102½
3½	Feb. 1953	101½	103
3½	Apr. 1947	103½	105
Prince Edward Island:			
4	Mar. 1954	101½	103½
Quebec:			
3	Nov. 1947	100½	102
3½	Mar. 1948	101½	102¾
3½	Mar. 1959	101½	103
4	Nov. 1952	103½	105
3¾	Feb. 1955	103½	104¾
4½	Aug. 1958	108¾	111½
4½	Jan. 1963	113¾	116½
Alberta:			
4½	Oct. 1956	88½	91½
4	Dec. 1954	87½	90
5	Oct. 1959	89½	92½
5½	Apr. 1952	90½	93½
6	Mar. 1947	88½	91½
British Columbia:			
4	Dec. 1957	116½	118½
4½	Jan. 1951	118¾	121½
4½	Oct. 1953	119¾	122½
5	Apr. 1954	123¾	126½
5½	Feb. 1945	102	104
6	Feb. 1947	107¾	109¾
Manitoba:			
4	Dec. 1957	110½	113½
4½	Dec. 1956	115	117½
5	Dec. 1969	120½	123½
5½	Oct. 1955	114½	117½
6	Apr. 1947	106½	109
Saskatchewan:			
4	Sept. 1954	92½	95½
4	Nov. 1960	91	93½
4½	Oct. 1951	103½	106½
4½	Mar. 1960	97½	100½
5	Aug. 1958	98½	101½
5½	Oct. 1952	99½	102½
6	Mar. 1952	101½	104½

*Payable N.Y.

Unlisted Stocks

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison Jr. & Co., Toronto)

Feb. 29, 1944

	Bid	Ask.
Andian National	23¾	25
Anglo-C. Tel., A	9	10½
Atlas Steels, c.	25	26½
Do., pref.	107	..
B. C. Pulp, c.	13½	14½
Do., pfd.	73	77
B. C. Sugar	75	80
B. C. Tel., p.	115	..
Brown, com.	1¾	2½
Do., 6% pfd.	36½	38
Burns & Co., A	12	13
Do., B	8	9
Canada Tea, p.	40	..
Can. Indust., A	150	..
Can. Mach.	6¾	8½
Can. Ing. Rand	54½	63
Can. Mot. L.A.B.	8½	9½
Cap. W. Cloth, p.	19	21½
Col. Realty	3½	..
Chase, A. W., p.	17	..
Colonial Steam.	65	70
Corr. Box, c.	3½	4½
Detroit Int. Br.	4½	..
Dover Ind.	9	10
Dunlop T., p. $25	25	..
Edm. St. Yards	40	..
Galt Brass, c.	14	..
Goderich Elev.	11	12¾
Guard. Realty, p.	18½	20½
Gurney Fdy., p.	1½	2½
Hart Battery	6	..
Hayes Steel, c.	13	14
High. Dairy, pf.	54	..
Ingram & Bell, p.	93	..
Kingst. Ship., c.	12	15
Lambton Golf	125	..
Loblaw Inc., c.	10½	11½
Minn. & Ont., c.	10½	11½
Mt. Royal Htl., c.	3	..
M'row Screw, p.	101	..
Do., com.	16	..
Moirs, pfd.	53	..
Morrison Br., pd.	..	14
Neilson Wm., c.	15	..
Do., p.	102½	..
N. Meth. Ldy. un	83	..
Quinte Milk	3	..
Prov. Paper, p.	102	..
River. Silk, B.	2½	..
Stand. Fuel, c.	1½	..
Do., p.	73	..
Seiberling R., c.	3	..
Stedman, pf. $50	56	58
Sutton Horsley	..	1½
Tor. Carpet c.	74	..
U. Stk. Yd. Sask. p	80	..
Un. Steel. A, pf.	23½	25
Viceroy Mfg., c.	16½	22½
Do., pref.	22½	26
West. Grain, pfd.	30	33
Un. Hotel notes	5	..
Trust & Loan Stocks:		
British Mtge.	126	135
Capital Trust	33	..
Comm. Fin., c.	7½	8½
Crown Trust	60	..
Eastern Trust	148	..
Grey B. Tr. $50	48	..
Guelph & O. $50	50	55
Indust. Mtge.	28	..
Lambton Loan	37½	..
Lond. & W. Trust	38½	..
Midland Loan	15	17½
Montreal Tr.	65	..
N. S. Trust	145	..
Premier Trust	40	..
Royal Trust	70	..
Sherbrooke Tr.	124	..
Sterling Trust	58	..
Trusts & Guar.	39	..
Victoria Trust	74½	79
Waterloo Trust	100	105
Insurance Stocks:		
Brit. Amer.	52½	..
Canadian Fire	76	82
Canada Life	362½	..
Confed. 30% pd.	125	133
Continental L.	29	31
Crown Life	251	..
D. of Can. Gen.	127½	..
Dom. Life	178	..
Empire, 25% pd.	10	..
Excelsior 40% pd	80	..
Great-West Life	260	270
Guar. N. Amer.	200	..
Halifax Fire	15	16½
Manufac. Life	255	260
Monarch 20% pd.	36	..
Maritime Life	23	..
National Life	12	..
Sov. L. 25% pd.	16	..
Sun Life	300	325
Tor. General	4½	5½
Western Assce.	46½	..
Do., pref.	41	..
Western Life	11	..
Investment Trust Shares:		
Deb. & Sec., pf.	88½	..
Th. Can. Inv. Tr.	2½	3
Theatre Stocks:		
Allen's St. Cath. units	64	..
Do., Kingston	65	70
Do., Toronto, p.	37	..
Para. Kitch., p. 4	45½	49
Do., Oshawa, c.	10	..
Do., Oshawa, p.	84	..
Power Issues:		
Can. W. Nat. Gas	32	..
Do., pfd.	104	..
Gt. Lakes Pr., p.	112	..
Mtl. Is. Pwr., p.	45	..
N. B. Telephone	12½	14½
Nor. Ont. Pwr. p.	73	78

Unlisted Mines

Toronto, Feb. 29, 1944

	Bid	Ask.
Alba River (new)	.12	.13
Aljo	.23	.26
Amal Kir	.17½	.18½
Ama Lar	1.12	1.17
Amicmica	.12	.15
Anna'que	..	.11
Anoki	.18½	.19½
Apex Oil	.17	.19
Area	.11½	.13
Arntfield	.08	.09
Banca	.52	.55
Bar Larder (old)	.19	.22
(new)	.04½	.06
Brock	.12	.13
Calder Bo	.07	.09
Cen Man	.06½	.08
Cheminis	.22	.24
Classic S	.25	.28
Clift Con	.05½	.06
Cock R L	.12	.13
Columbier	.12	.15
Cons Chib	.10	.12
Crowshore	.03	.05
Dack Ck	.12	.15
Der R L	.22	.24
De Santis (new)	.09	..
Detomac	.34	.39
Dom Mal	.06½	.07½
Dom Nic	.07	.08
Dona Pat	.09½	.10½
Donalda	1.50	1.55
Eastward	.25	.27
Eldona	.22	.24
Electra	.11	.12½
Gol Man	.54	.57
Goodrock	.02½	.03½
Gr Prair	..	.29
G L Iron	.06	.08
Gunflint	.09½	.11
Harp Mal	.08½	.09
Hayes Cad	.04½	.04¾
Heva Cad	.08½	.09½
Highridge	.13	.15
Hoyle n'w	.16½	.17½
Hugh P P	.16	.18
Laguerre	.16	.19
Lk Geneva	.04	.05½
Lar-Add	.11	.12
Largold	.11	.13
Larder U	.24	.26
Legardo	.08	.10
Magn Con	.30	.35
Marbenor	..	.18
Mar Bird	.07½	.08½
Mat Con	.20	.24
Metalore	.08	.09½
Mica Spar	.48	.52
Moffatt H (new)	.05½	.06½
Mosher	.12	.13
Moosew'd	.07	.10
McCu RL	.20	.22
McManus	.07	.08
McMarma	.37	.39
Nat Mal	.34	.36
Naybob	.03½	.04½
New Aug	.20	.22
Nick Off	1.10	1.25
New Mal	.24	.25
Norbeau	.47	.50
Norbenite	.27	.30
Norseman	.18	.21
Northland	.12½	.13½
Obalski	.10½	.11½
Oklend	.07½	.08½
O'L Mala	.12½	.13½
Opemiska	.07	.10
Orpit	.12	.13
Pascalis	.34	.36
Paulore	.03¾	.04¾
Pelangio	.08½	.09½
Pontiac R (old)	.18	.20
Presdor	.04½	.05
Que Man	.24	.27
Rajah RL	.14	.16
Rand Mal	.29	.31
Raylartic	.19	.21
Rebair	.40	.45
Ritoria	.20	.22
S.A.G.A.	.80	1.00
Sheldon	.28	.25
Skyn Lake	.03	.03¾
Stadacona	.28	..
Thoms L	.16	.18
Thurbois	.23	.25
Tobico	.09½	.11
Tombill	.14	.16
Tovarich	.07½	.08
Un Mining	.08	.09
Virgo	..	.30
Wesley	.05	.05½
West R L	.04	.04½
Winchest	.20	.22
West Shor	.04	.05
Y Davids	.33	.36

Oil Royalties

Producing Wells — Prices and Payments

	Feb. daily quota bbls.§	Mar. 15 daily quota bbls.§	Oct. pay. 1% $	Nov. pay. 1% $	Dec. pay. 1%	Total to Dec. 31 1% $	Offering price* per 1% $
Ace No. 1 gross	300	386	146.87	139.88	145.58	5,996.28	....
Alta. Oil Inc. No. 1 gr.	60	65	18.00	21.60	23.20	3,930.80	....
Do., No. 1 net	60	65	15.60	20.40	18.00	4,398.40	....
Do., No. 2 gr.	270	389	139.20	127.20	126.00	6,054.20	4,500
Do., No. 2 net	270	330	93.60	†229.20	81.20	7,188.20	3,000
Allied No. 1 pfd.	75	93	32.05	†97.76	40.20	1,934.12	1,200
Arrow No. 1 net	120	135	35.00	38.00	43.00	1,255.12	1,300
Do., No. 2 net	140	170	44.00	48.00	64.00	2,196.20	1,800
Atlas No. 1 net pfd.	50	...	38.80	▲36.80	32.40	......	....
Atlas-Br. D. No. 2 net	370	450	130.40	▲130.40	120.40	......	....
Atlas-Br. D. No. 3 pd.	270	430	173.20	157.60	143.60	......	4,700
East Crest No. 5	115	115	47.20	†108.80	48.80	963.40	1,700
Empire pfd.■	...	...	....	....	......	......	1,100
Independent No. 1 pfd.	150	200	97.89	92.22	113.16	......	2,200
Do., No. 1 gr.	150	200	75.17	69.33	83.97	3,222.09	2,700
Major Oil No. 1 pfd.	50	95	25.20	37.20	......	1,211.70	....
Do., No. 1 gr.	50	95	31.20	48.40	21.20	2,075.80	....
Do., No. 2 net	260	350	75.60	†248.40	100.00	5,950.80	2,900
Do., No. 2 gr.	260	350	121.20	126.80	130.80	7,877.00	4,500
Do., No. 3 net	400	588	124.00	134.40	130.40	8,528.40	4,700
Do., No. 3 gr.	400	588	203.20	200.00	176.80	......	....
Do., No. 4 pfd.	70	125	60.80	32.40	22.40	......	....
Do., No. 4 gr.	70	125	69.60	36.00	26.40	......	....
Do., No. 6 pfd.	400	...	....	....	......	......	1,200
Do., No. 6 gr.	400	...	....	192.40	162.00	......	5,700
Do., No. 7 pfd.	350	500	140.40	188.80	179.60	3,492.80	4,700
Do., No. 7 gr.	350	...	148.00	175.20	152.80	......	....
Do., No. 7 dfd.	350	500	....	....	......	......	3,500
Do., No. 8 pfd	165	225	78.60	102.80	82.40	1,477.80	2,800
Do., No. 8 gr.	165	225	73.60	81.20	67.20	1,721.20	....
Do., No. 8 dfd.	165	225	....	....	......	......	1,300
Do., No. 9 gr.	230	320	101.20	115.60	91.20	2,736.20	....
Do., No. 9 pfd.	230	320	....	129.60	79.20	‡1,163.60	....
Do., No. 9 dfd.	230	320	....	....	......	......	1,300
Maryland, pfd.	95	...	....	....	......	......	700
Miracle No. 1 net	250	300	86.51	102.84	101.61	6,205.81	3,300
Do., No. 1 gr.	250	300	121.60	125.60	117.54	6,428.33	....
Do., No. 2 pfd.	110	200	52.89	52.90	63.66	......	1,700
Do., No. 2 gr.	110	200	46.80	50.40	53.00	1,786.33	....
Miracle No. 3 pfd.	140	...	....	....	......	......	2,500
Do., No. 3 gr.	140	...	145.56	▲145.56	69.43	......	....
National Vulcan	100	...	....	....	......	......	2,300
Northend Pete No. 1 pfd.	♦	...	....	....	......	......	2,700
Do., No. 1 gr.	♦	...	....	....	......	......	6,300
Twin City No. 2 gr.	150	...	85.77	70.59	84.67	......	2,800

*Approximately 25% over dealers' bid price. ♦Testing. §Approximate. ■Ontario Acreage Royalty. ‡To Sept. 30. ▲Oct. payments. †Increased payment represents distribution of a reserve against possible increase in gross payment to Alberta Gov't. (which increase was not allowed in court). Payment must not be considered a regular payment.

Wheat Prices

Winnipeg Grain Futures

Week of Feb. 28, 1944

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1943 High	Low		High for week	Low for week	Close Feb. 28
		Oats*			
.51½	.51½	May	.51½	.51½	.51½
		Barley*			
.64¾	.64¾	May	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
		Rye			
1.31⅝	.92⅛	May	1.27¼	1.25	1.27⅛
1.31	1.08½	July	1.25½	1.23¼	1.23⅜
1.27¼	1.21⅝	Oct.	1.24	1.21⅝	1.23⅞

*At ceiling.

Cash Quotations

For Week

	Feb. 28, 1944 High	Low	Prev. Week High	Low
Oats*:				
2 C. W.	.51½	.51½	.51½	.51½
3 C. W.	.51½	.51½	.51½	.51½
Barley*:				
1 Feed	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
2 Feed	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾	.64¾
Rye:				
2 C. W.	1.28⅛	1.23	1.24⅞	1.23⅜

*At ceiling prices.

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

	Mach. and equip.	Pulp and paper	Milling	Oils	Textiles and clothing	Food and allied prod.	Beverages	Bldg. mater.	Power and traction	Banks	Total utilities	Total co's.
No. of Securities	8	7	4	4	10	12	7	15	14	8	18	95
(Base 1935-39=100)												
***1935 to date:**												
High	134.5	234.4	149.7	123.7	135.7	118.3	150.0	153.4	146.8	118.2	145.0	134.1
Low	69.7	51.6	61.2	41.2	78.4	73.5	79.3	68.7	60.2	69.0	65.2	61.1
1943: Monthly Figures:												
Jan.	90.3	75.3	82.4	62.9	114.3	88.2	109.7	84.0	88.5	76.7	90.0	76.3
Feb.	94.0	75.8	88.3	67.2	117.4	88.1	111.8	85.0	88.0	78.6	88.0	78.7
Mar.	96.7	77.1	89.5	65.6	118.1	81.6	113.9	85.3	88.6	80.2	92.1	79.1
April	100.8	79.6	93.3	67.7	121.1	87.4	128.2	89.5	95.8	80.9	101.4	82.8
May	104.0	89.3	91.6	67.9	119.9	88.7	128.1	91.4	101.0	80.5	106.2	83.7
June	108.6	94.7	96.0	73.2	124.0	89.4	133.5	93.1	111.1	81.4	111.1	86.3
July	110.5	106.8	94.1	84.9	126.0	91.5	137.9	94.5	111.3	81.7	112.4	91.0
Aug.	109.4	104.8	92.2	82.1	125.9	93.4	138.0	93.3	109.0	82.7	109.5	88.9
Sept.	111.4	104.7	91.9	83.5	126.1	93.4	138.5	92.6	110.8	82.8	110.3	89.3
Oct.	110.8	103.0	88.2	81.0	124.8	93.6	143.9	90.8	102.3	81.3	104.3	86.4
Nov.	103.8	96.5	89.6	74.4	120.3	90.7	142.2	85.2	90.9	79.9	94.1	79.6
Dec.	106.0	102.7	88.7	74.7	119.3	88.1	145.9	84.0	92.2	78.9	96.6	80.5
1944: Weekly Figures:												
Jan. 6	109.3	106.9	93.8	76.2	118.9	86.6	144.6	85.6	95.7	78.7	100.2	81.8
Jan. 13	109.2	110.9	94.2	76.4	118.5	88.3	142.4	85.8	93.9	78.9	99.2	81.7
Jan. 20	109.0	113.1	95.4	75.7	119.3	88.5	140.5	86.1	94.8	78.6	99.3	81.9
Jan. 27	107.6	109.4	95.3	73.8	120.4	90.0	142.3	86.7	94.9	78.8	99.5	81.3
Feb. 3	107.7	115.9	94.3	72.9	121.2	91.1	141.8	86.3	94.8	78.7	99.5	81.0
Feb. 10	107.7	115.2	94.6	73.8	121.7	88.5	139.7	85.3	98.0	79.0	102.3	81.5
Feb. 17	108.4	113.8	95.2	74.8	122.8	93.2	141.4	86.3	97.2	79.0	103.8	82.5
Feb. 24	109.4	115.7	95.8	73.3	122.8	95.3	143.6	87.0	97.2	79.1	103.7	82.3

*High and low for years from 1935 to date inclusive are based on weekly figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indust.	20 Golds	10 B.M.	15 W.O.
Feb. 29	119.00	102.55	68.09	29.42
Feb. 28	119.66	102.83	68.26	28.27
Feb. 26	119.71	103.00	68.20	28.46
Feb. 25	119.83	102.76	68.23	28.53
Feb. 24	119.70	102.88	68.41	28.23
Feb. 23	119.39	103.37	68.43	28.13
Month ago	117.89	106.14	69.59	26.88
Year ago	104.67	79.60	69.10	23.17
High 1944	119.83	106.48	70.05	28.53
Low 1944	117.22	99.54	68.09	26.39

Montreal Stock Exchange Average

	10 Util.	20 Ind.	30 Chd.	10 Pprs.	15 Golds
Feb. 29	55.0	77.6	70.3	135.55	74.62
Feb. 28	55.2	77.9	70.3	136.60	74.96
Feb. 26	55.0	78.0	70.3	136.64	75.21
Feb. 25	54.9	78.0	70.3	136.59	75.41
Feb. 24	55.0	77.9	70.3	137.78	74.75
Feb. 23	54.9	77.9	70.2	136.51	74.75
Month ago	55.9	76.9	69.9	134.65	76.95
Year ago	53.4	67.7	62.9	81.16	56.43
High 1944	55.9	78.0	70.3	137.78	79.90
Low 1944	53.4	73.8	67.0	118.68	73.86

STOCKS NOT TRADED THIS WEEK

	Div. rate $	Last sale	Feb. 28 Bid	Ask
Tor. Elevators	1	30	..	29
Do., pref.	2.62½	53	53	54
Toronto Gen. Tr.	4	90	86	100
Tor. Mortgage	5	87½	87½	90
Traders Bldg.	4	46½	46	..
Traders Fin. (A)	...	15	13¾	17
Do. (B)	...	14	13	..
Do., pref.	6	90	88¾	94
Do. (A) rights	1	16	16	19
Do. (B) rights	1	15½	15	..
Tuckett Tob., p.	7	154	152	..
Twin City, pf.	7	75	80	..
Un. Amuse. (A)	.80	15	16	..
Do. (B)	.80	16	16	..
United Distill.	.10	3	2¾	3
United Secs.	...	6	3	..
Wabasso Cot.	4	50	51½	52
Walkerville Br.	.05	2.00	2.12	2.25
Wellington Fire	3.50	59½	58½	..
W. Koot. Pr., p.	7	150	..	..
West C. Flour, c.	...	4½	4½	5
West Grain	...	1	..	...
Do., pref.	...	25	25	..
West Grocers	3+2	85	85	90
Do., pref.	7	122	122½	..
Weston Geo., pf.	5	106	107	..
Woods Mfg., pf.	...	118	..	118
York Knit., 1st p	7	..	103	..
Zellers, pf.	1.50	27½	27½	28

* Interim dividends paid in 1943. ▲ On arrears.

Mining Stocks

	Div. rate $	Last sale	Feb. 28 Bid	Ask
Bayonne	...	.04½	.04½	.04½
Brazil Gold	...	.01½	.03¾	.05
Bridge River	...	.01½	.01¾	..
Bulolo Gold	...	15.50	15.50	..
Camp Bird	...	.08½	.08½	.09
Castle Trethewey	...	1.08	1.07	1.10
Cent. Manitoba	...	.08	.06½	.09½
Century Mining	...	.11¾	..	.11
Dentonia	...	.00½	.00½	..
Flin Flon	...	.02	.01½	.02
Forty-Four	...	.70	.60	..
George Copper	...	.20	.20	..
Golconda	...	.05	.05	.06
Gold Belt	...	.24	.24	.26
Grandview	...	.12	.12	.13
Great Falls M.	...	.02½	.02	..
Home Gold	...	.00¾	.00¾	.00¾
Indian Mines	...	.02	.02	.03
Inter. Mining	...	5.75	5.05	..
Kerr Lake	•.05	.20	.21	..
Kirk. Townsite	...	.12	.12	.14
Kootenay Belle	...	.38	.38	.39
McGillivray C.	.02	.23	.20	.23
Mentor Exploration	...	.15	.30	..
Minto Gold	...	.02¾	.02¾	.02¾
Moffatt Hall	...	.08	..	.09
Northern Empire	.20	1.70	1.71	2.25
Pacific Nickel	...	.07	.06	.07
Pato Cons. G.	.30	3.50	3.30	3.35
Premier Border	...	.05	.07½	.05½
Privateer	•.01	.36	.36½	.37½
Prospectors Air's	...	.30	.25	.35
Quatsino	...	.02½	.02½	.03
Quebec Gold	...	.26	.27	.40
Reeves McDonald	...	.30	.26	.30
Salmon Gold	...	.01	.01	.01½
Silbak Prem.	.08	.86	.80	.90
Sunloch	...	.27	..	.25
Surf. Inlet	...	.10	.10	.12
Taylor Bridge	...	.06	.06	.08
Wellington	...	.01	.00½	.01
Whitewater	...	.04½	.04½	.04½
Winnipeg R. Tin	...	.01	.00¾	.01

Oil Stocks

	Div. rate $	Last sale	Feb. 28 Bid	Ask
Anaconda	...	.04¾	.04½	.05
Brown Oil	...	.08½	.07½	.08
Brown Oil, debs.	2½%	30.00	..	30.00
Commoil	•.00½	.19½	.20	.23
Grease Creek	...	.02½	.02	..
Madison	...	.01½	.01¾	.03
McD. Segur	...	.07	.06	.07½
Mercury	...	.06½	.06½	.07¾
Mill City	...	.07½	.06½	..
Petrol Oil & Gas	†.02	.20	..	..
Royal Canadian	...	.04¾	.04¾	.05
Royal Crest	...	.01	..	..
Spooner	...	.07	.06½	.10
Sunset	•.01	.07	.06½	.07½
Texas Can.	...	1.15	1.20	1.30
Vanalta	...	.07	.07½	.08

† Paid in 1943. • Paid in 1944 to date.

Supplementary Stock Quotations

(Furnished by Plaxton, McDonnell & Co., Toronto)

Feb. 29, 1944

Miscellaneous Stocks:	Bid	Asked
*Acme Farmers pref.	95	..
Allens Lond. Thea., pf.	45	..
Atlas Steels 7% 2nd pf.	108½	110
Brantford Roofing c.	6¾	8½
Brinton Peterboro Cpt.	55	..
Can. Co-op. Wool.	8½	10
Can. Fairbanks, com.	21	..
Can. Investors Corp.	5¾	6½
Can. Paving 1st pref.	2¾	5
Can. West. Lumber c.	.75	1.15
Cap. Wirecloth com.	5	6½
Cawthra Apts. pref.	3	4
*Claude Neon 7% pref.	9¾	11
Comm. Life 10% pd.	6	..
Corrug. Paper Box rts.	8¾	..
Eastern Steel 5% pref.	20½	21½
†Easy Wash. 7% pref.	10½	11½
Fed. Fdries & Steel c.	.15	.20
Highland Dairy, com.	1	..
Homewood Sanitarium	86	..
Hudson's Bay ord.	8½	10¾
Insce. Exch. Bldg., c.	1½	1¾
Inter. Util. $3.50 pref.	50	53½
Milton Brick, com.	.15	..
*Monarch Mtge. units	1½	2
Natl. Drug & Chem. c.	2	2½
Nat. Hosiery com.	1½	..
Do., pre.	1½	..
†Nor. Amer. Elev. 1st pf.	80	85
*2nd pref.	23	27
Do., com.	.25	.50
Nor. Telephone com.	1½	..
Numaque Mining	.07	.10
Quebec Apts. com.	1¾	..
Que. Pulp & Paper pf.	25	27
Ritchie Cut Stone pf.	1¾	3
E. L. Ruddy pref.	36	..
Sawyer Massey com.	.50	.80
St. John Dryd. 5½% pf.	97	100
Seal-o-sac	.25	..
Sincennes McN. com.	2	2½
United Farmers Co-op.	3	3½
Waterloo Mfg. com.	6	7
Wentworth Radio, pf.	39	..
York Trading com.	4	5½

*Issue carries arrears.
†Currently paying on arrears.

Commodities

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle	$11.75	$11.70	$11.64
Hogs	17.12	17.10	17.01
Copper, lb.	*.12	.12	.12
Sugar, raw, lb.	*.0374	.0374	.0374
Coffee, lb.	*.09⅜	.09⅜	.09⅜
Hides	*.15½	.15½	.15½
Weekly Indices			
U. S. Labor	103.3	103.1	102.4
Dow Jones (fut.)	96.44	96.08	91.38
Fishers	112.8	112.6	110.0
Monthly Indices			
Canada (D.B.S.):			
Retail (Jan.)	119.0	119.3	117.1
W'sale (Dec.)	102.5	102.4	95.6
U. S. (Oct.)	103.0	103.1	100.0
Gr. Brit. (Nov.)	162.7	162.5	161.0

Note—The base of indices is that 1926 equals 100. † Base 1935-39 equals 100. The British index is Board of Trade converted to 1930 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: Cattle — Steers, good, over 1,050 lb., top price, Toronto. Copper-electrolytic, New York, No. 7 coffee, Rio. Sugar—96 degrees centrifugal c/f New York. Wheat—No. 1 Man. North., Ft. W.-Pt. A. basis. Cotton, raw, spot, N.Y.

Corporation Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Association of Canada)

February 29, 1944

Public Utility Issues:	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid Feb. 29	Ask.	Bid Feb. 22
▲Alg. Cen. H.B.R.	5	'59	37½	40½	35½
†Assoc. Tel. & T.	5½	'55	95	98	95
B. C. Power	4½	'60	102½	105	102½
B. C. Tel.	4½	'61	109	111	109
†Calgary Pwr.	5	'60	113	115	113
Do.	5	'64	107½	110½	107½
†Can. Nor. Pwr.	5	'53	111½	113½	111
*Dom. Gas & El.	6½	'45	110½	112½	110½
Gatineau Pwr.	5	'49	102	104½	102
°Do., A	3½	'69	107	109	107
♦Do. B.	3½	'69	103	105	103
Gt. Lakes Pwr.	4½	'56	103½	105½	103½
Do.	5	'57	103	105½	103
*Int. Hydro-El.	6	'44	66	69	65
L. St. Law. Pwr.	5	'55	101	..	101
Macl'n-Que. Pr.	4	'59	102½	105	102½
Mtl. L. H. & Pr.	3½	'56	105	107	105
Do.	3½	'73	101	103	101
Do.	3½	'63	101	103	101
†Mtl. Tramways	5	'51	104	106	104
†Do.	5	'55	93½	96½	93
Nat. Lt. & Pwr.	4½	'61	101	103½	101
N.S. Lt. Pr.	4	'57	102½	105	102½
Ott. L.H. & P.	4	'57	103½	106½	102½
Ottawa V. Pwr.	5	'59	102	104½	102
†Power Corp.	4½	'59	104	106	103
Quebec Pwr.	4	'62	103½	106	103½
°Sag. P. "A" a	4½	'66	116	118	116
♦Do., B	4½	'66	106½	108½	106½
St. Maurice Pr.	4½	'70	104	106	104
Shaw. W. & Pr.	4	'61	104	106	104
†Do.	4½	'70	114½	116½	114½
Do.	4	'69	104½	107	104½
Union Gas	4½	'50	101	103½	101
°Twin C. R. Tr.	5½	'52	106	108	106½
†United Secs.	3	'52	96	99	95
†Wpg. El. ser. A	5	'65	97½	100½	98
Do., B.	5	'65	97½	100½	98
Industrial and Realty Issues:					
†Abitibi P. & P.	5	'53	77	80	78
Do. C.O.D.	5	'53	77	80	78
Acadia Sugar	4½	'55	101½	104	101½
Do.	6	'54	102	104½	102
†Alta. Pa. Grain	6	'46	105	107	105
Algoma Steel	5	'48	103	105½	103
Atlantic Sugar	4	'51	101½	104	101½
†B.C. Pulp & P.	6	'50	98½	101½	98½
‡†Do.	7	'50	85	88	85½
°Brown Co.	5	'59	88	91	85½
Burns & Co.	5	'58	93½	96½	93
Canada Cement	4½	'51	103	105	103
Can. Electric	4½	'65	99	102	99
Can. Paper	4½	'52	100	103	100
Can. Steamship	5	'57	105	107	105
Can. Canners	4	'51	102½	104½	102½
*Can. Int. Paper	6	'49	109½	111½	109½
‡Can. Locomot.	6	'53	103	106	103
‡†Candn. Vickers	6	'47	95½	98½	94½
C. P. R.	3½	'51	102½	105	102½
Do.,	4	'49	105½	107½	105½
†Consol. Paper	5½	'61	95	98	94
Dom. Coal	4½	'52	101	104	101
Dom. Scott Inv.	4	'52	100	..	100
Dom. Stl. & C.	6½	'55	106	108	106
Dom. Tar	4½	'51	104	106	104
Dom. Woollens	6	'53	100	102	100
†Donnacona Pap.	4½	'56	94½	97½	93½
°Dryden Pap.	6	'49	106	..	106
†East Dairies	6	'49	98	101	98
Famous Players	4½	'51	104	106	104
†Federal Grain	6	'49	107	109	107
†Fraser Cos.	6	'50	105½	107½	105½
Galt Brass	5	'50	98	..	97
Gen. Stl. Wares	4½	'52	102½	105	102½
*Great L. Paper	5	'55	104	106	103½
°Gurney Fdry.	5½	'49	97	100	96½
†Gypsum Lime	5½	'48	105½	108	105½
Ham. By-Pr. C.	5	'55	102½	105	102½
Do.,	6	'56	102	105	102
Ham. Cotton	3	'44-'53	98	101	98
Inter-City Bak.	5½	'48	102	..	102
Indust. Accept.	4	'52	98½	101½	98
Ins. Ex. Bldg.	3	'51	57½	..	57½
*Inter. P. Nfld. (Bowater's P&P)	5	'68	101	104	101
*Inv. Bond & Sh.	5	'47	62	..	62
†Kingston Elev.	6	'50	106	..	106
Lake St. J. P.	5½	'61	98½	101½	98½
Do.	5	'61	83	86	83
Legare	6	'61	98	101	98
Maple L. M.	5½	'58	101½	103½	101½
Man. Sugar	5	'60	105	108	105
Massey-Harris	4½	'54	101½	104	101½
McColl-Fron.	4½	'49	103½	106	103½
McCormicks	4	'52	101	103	101
Do.	4½	'52	101½	..	101½
Mercury Mills	5	'59	105	..	102

Supplementary Bond Quotations

(Supplied by Plaxton, McDonnell & Co., Toronto)

Month-end close and changes from Previous Month-end

February 29, 1944

Miscel. Corp.:	Bid	Ask.	Chge.
*Adel. Sheppard, 7%/48.	34	..	+1
Albert-Bay 5%/50	63	66	..
Alexandra Apts. 3%/55	58	61	+½
Ancroft Place, 4%/56	50½	54½	..
*Balfour Bldg. 3%/43	48½	..	..
*Bay-Adelaide 6½%/47	25	28	..
*Bay-Cumberl'd. 6½%/44	38	..	..
‡Bloor St. G. Rlty. 7%/46	56	59	+1
Brantford Roof., 5%/59	98½	100	+1
Can. Machinery, 6%/55.	96	99½	..
Can. Theatre, 5%/61	82	86	+2
‡Clarendon Apts., 7%/46	32½	35½	+1½
‡Clarendon Props. 7%/47	32½	35½	+1½
Connaught Hotel, 4%/52	76	..	+2
Do., B inc. debs.	31	..	+6
Con. Oka Sand	27	30	+2
‡Deer Park Manor 7%/40	44½	48	+½
Dom. Dairies 6%/57	98½	101½	+½
Dom. Square, 4%/59	79	..	+2
Ellis Park, 4½%/45	69½	72½	..
Fed. Foundries, 5½%/50	71	..	+9
Gen. Brock Hotel 3%/54	54	57	+1
Gleneagles Inv., 5%/44	66	..	+6
Godfrey Realty, 4%/52	66	..	+2
Gotfredson Corp., 6½%	2½	6	..
Keefer Rlty., 5%/55	40½	44	+½
Lombard Rlty., 2½%/51	26	30	..
Loew's Montreal, 4%/58	97	..	+1
Lord Nelson Htl., 4%/47	60	63	+2
Mayor Bldg., 3%/42	58	61	+½
Metropol. Bldg., 4½/52.	56	..	..
Moodie, J. R., 6%/48	89	94	..
Munic. Bankers (1931)	16	..	..
Nat. Utilities, 6%/48	75	..	..
Ont. Building, 3%/43	44	47	..
Oshawa Bldg., 3-4%/53	67½	71	..
Prince Ed. Hotel, 4%/47	38	42	..
‡Prof. Offices, 7% 33-45	54	58½	..
Richmond-Bay 6½%/47.	100	102	..
‡Richmond Bldg., 7%/47	12	14½	..
*Roy. Windsor Apt. 6½%	23½	..	+1½
*St. Cath. Stan., 5%/57	68	..	..
‡Stk. Exch. Bldg., Vanc., 6%/44	61	..	+5
Township Sandwich W.	36	39	+1½
‡Trinity Bldg., 4%/52	12	14½	+½
‡W'lington Bldg. 6½% ser	70	..	+2
200 St. Clair W. 4½%/58	63	67	..
Wind. Court Apt. 3%/56	58	..	+5
W'nipeg El. cont. certs.	47	49½	+2
York St. Bldgs., 6%/43	90	94	+2

*Issue carries arrears of interest.
‡Currently paying on interest arrears.

Investment Trusts

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Funds	3.35	3.67
Can. Int. Trust	4.50	5.25
Can. Invest. Fund	3.65	4.00
Can. Investors	5.60	6.25
Corp. Investors	6.35	6.85
Trans-Canada	10.50	11.55

Corporation Bonds Cont'd

	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid Feb. 29	Ask.	Bid Feb. 22
Mersey Paper	5	'57	99	..	99
†Do.	6	'49	99	..	99
°M. & O. Paper	5	'60	113½	115½	113
Moirs Ltd.	6	'53	97	..	97
‡Mtrl. Drydocks	6	'48	95	98	95
Montreal Apts.	4	'54	70	..	67½
N.S. Stl. Coal	3½	'63	90	93	89½
Price Bros.	5	'57	103½	105½	103½
Do.	4	'57	100	..	100
*Prov. Paper	5½	'47	108	..	107
Reliance Grain	4½	'52	100½	103½	100½
†Restigouche Co.	6	'48	105	107	105
Rolland Paper	4½	'51	102	104	102
Ruddy, E. L.	6½	'48	100	102½	100
Silv. Dairies	6	'66	99½	102½	99
Simpsons, Ltd.	4½	'51	103½	106	103½
Smith, Howard	4½	'51	102½	105	102½
Stand. Lime	6	'44	99	101	99
Sterling Coal	6	'45	100	103	100
United Amuse.	5	'56	102	105	102
United Corp.	4	'58	98½	101	98½
*United Gas	5½	'48	107½	110½	107
United Gr. Grs.	4½	'58	100½	103½	100½
†Western Grain	5	'63	90½	93½	91½

*Payable in Can. or U. S.
†Payable in Can., U. S. or U. K.
°Payable in U. S.
♦Payable in Canada only.
‡Traded without accrued interest.
▲Payable in Can. or U. K.

Dividends Declared

	This payment $	Date payable	Date of record
Agnew Surpass pref.	1.75	Apr. 1	Feb. 29
Aluminium	2	Mar. 6	Feb. 7
Amer. Cyan. A, B	†.15	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Do., pref.	†.12½	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Assoc. Brew.	.25	Mar. 31	Feb. 29
Alum. of Can. pfd.	1.25	May 1	Apr. 5
Asbestos Corp.	.20+.10	Mar. 31	Mar. 1
Beatty Bros., A	.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., B	.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Bell Telephone	2	Apr. 15	Mar. 23
Brazilian Tr. pfd.	1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Brewers & Dist.	▪.50+.10	May 20	Apr. 20
B.C. Power A	.40	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Bk. of Nova Scotia	2.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Barber Ellis	.12½+.12½	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
Blue Top Brew. A	.15	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Do., (B)	.04	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
British Amer. Oil	.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 7
Bruck Silk M.	▪.10	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
B. C. Packers	.75	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
Belding Cort.	1	Apr. 1	Feb. 29
Do., pref.	1.75	Apr. 1	Feb. 29
Bright, T. G., pfd.	1.50	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
Burlington Steel	.15	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Can. Cr. Stone	.10	Mar. 20	Mar. 1
Canada Cement, pfd.	1.25	Mar. 20	Feb. 25
Canada Malting	.50	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
Confederation Life	1.50	Mar. 31	Mar. 25
Do.	1.50	June 30	June 25
Do.	1.50	Sept. 30	Sept. 25
Do.	1.50	Dec. 30	Dec. 25
Canada Dry	†.25	Mar. 9	Feb. 24
Can. F. & Forg., A	.37½	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Canada Iron, pfd.	3	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Can. Breweries, pfd.	.85	Apr. 1	Feb. 15
Canadian Car, pfd.	.52	Apr. 11	Mar. 21
Chartered Trust	1	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Can. Celanese	.25	Mar. 31	Mar. 13
Do., extra	.25	Mar. 31	Mar. 13
Do., pref.	1.75	Mar. 31	Mar. 13
Do., participating	.53	Mar. 31	Mar. 13
Can. Gen. Elec.	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Can. Cel. Inc. fd. rts.	1	Mar. 15	Dec. 31
Can. Food Prod.	.50	Apr. 1	Feb. 29
Can. Nor. Power	▪.15	Apr. 25	Mar. 20
Do., pref.	▪1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Can. For. Inv.	1	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Do., pref.	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Can. Pac. Rly., c.	.50	Mar. 31	Mar. 1
Can. Cottons	$1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 3
Do., pref.	1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 3
Canada Wire & C., A	1	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
Do., (B)	.25	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
Do., pref.	1.62½	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
Cockshutt Plow	.25	June 1	May 15
Do.	.25	Dec. 1	Nov. 2
Consol. Bakeries	.20	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Can. Industries A B	1.25	Apr. 29	Mar. 31
Do., pref.	1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Canada Bread pfd.	1.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Do., B pref.	.62½	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Canada Packers	1	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Can. Perm. Mtge.	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Can. Steamships c.	.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Can. Converters	.75+.75	Apr. 29	Mar. 15
Celanese of Amer.*		Mar. 31	Mar. 11
Do., 5% pref.	†1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Do., 7% pr. pfd.	†1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Do., 7% 2nd pfd.	†1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Central Pat. Gold	.03	Mar. 31	Mar. 3
Circle Bar Knit.	.15+.05	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Dominion Tar pfd.	1.37½	May 1	Apr. 1
Dairy Corp. pfd.	1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
David & Frere, A	.25	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Do., bonus	.15	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Distil.-Seag.	.55½	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Do., pref.	†1.25	May 1	Apr. 15
Dom. Glass	1.25	Apr. 15	Mar. 28
Do., pref.	1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 28
Dom. Stores	.10	Mar. 20	Feb. 23
Dom. Envelope, c.	.10	June 1	May 20
Do.	.10	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Dom. Textile	1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 3
Do., pref.	1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Economic Inv.	1.37½	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Eng. Electric "A"	.25	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
Famous Players	.37½	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Foundation Co.	.35	Apr. 21	Mar. 31
Fanny Farmer	†.37½	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Federal Fire	1.50	Aug. 15	Aug. 11
Ford Motor A, B	.25	Mar. 18	Feb. 28
Gat. Power	.20	Mar. 31	Mar. 1
Do., 5% pref.	1.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Do., 5½% pref.	1.37	Apr 1	Mar. 1
Goodyear Tire	.62	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do., pref.	.62½	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Greening Wire	.15	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Gt. West. Sadd., 1st p.	.75	Apr. 3	Mar. 3
Do., 2nd pref.	.75	Apr. 3	Mar. 3
Gt. Lakes P. A B pf.	.25	Apr. 4	Mar. 6
Hinde & Dauch	.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 4
Hollinger Cons.	.16	Mar. 31	Mar. 1
Imperial Tob., ord.	.10+.15	Mar. 31	Feb. 15
Do., pref.	3%	Mar. 31	Feb. 15
Inter. Nickel, c.	†.40	Mar. 31	Mar. 1
Indust. Accept. pfd.	1.25	Mar. 31	Feb. 29
Inter. Bronze	.20	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Do., pref.	.37½	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Invest. Found., pref.	.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Ingram & Bell pfd.	6	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
Inter. C. Baking	.75	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Jam. Pub. Serv.	.17	Apr. 1	Feb. 29
Do., pref.	1.75	Apr. 1	Feb. 29
Kirk. Lake G.	.02	Apr. 29	Mar. 29
Lang, John & Sons	.17½	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Do., extra	.30	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Landed Banking	1	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Lake Shore Mines	.20	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Macassa Mines	.05	Mar. 15	Feb. 21
Maritime Tel.	.17½	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Do., pref.	.17½	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Murphy Paint	.20	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Do., pref.	1.37½	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Modern Contain.	.30	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do., pref.	1.37½	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
McK. Red Lake	.02½	Mar. 17	Feb. 29
Montreal Cottons	1	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Do., pref.	1.75	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Mtl. Loan & Mtge.	.31¼	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
Monarch Knit. pfd.	7	Mar. 9	Feb. 18
MacK. Str. Steel p.	1.25	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
Nanaimo D. Util. pf.	.81¼	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
New Method L. p.	1.62½	Mar. 18	Feb. 29
National Brew.	.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 3
Do., pref.	.44	Apr. 1	Mar. 3
National Groc. pfd.	.37½	Apr. 1	Mar. 4
Nat. Steel Car	.25	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
North Star Oil, pf.	.08¾	Apr. 1	Mar. 14
Niag. W. Weav.	.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Northern Trusts	1	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Noranda Mines	1	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Ottawa L. H.	.15	Apr. 1	Feb. 9
Do., pref.	1.25	Apr. 1	Feb. 9
Ogilvie Flour, c.	.25	Apr. 1	Feb. 25
Ont. Steel Prod.	.25	May 15	Apr. 15
Do., pref.	1.75	May 15	Apr. 15
Ott. Elec. Rly.	.50	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Paton Mfg.	1	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
Do., pref.	1.75	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
Perron Gold	▪.02	Mar. 30	Feb. 29
Power Corp. 1st pf.	▪1.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Do., 2nd pref.	▪.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Proprietary M.	.05	Mar. 9	Feb. 9
Preston E. Dome	.05	Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Price Bros. pfd.	1.37½	Apr. 1	Mar. 3
Regent Knit.	.40	June 1	May 1
Do., pref.	.40	Sept. 1	Aug. 1
Do., pref.	.40	Dec. 1	Nov. 2
Reliance Grain, p	1.62½	Mar. 15	Feb. 29
San Antonio G.	.07+.03	Apr. 6	Mar. 6
Silverwoods	.20	Apr. 1	Feb. 29
Do., pref.	.20	Apr. 1	Feb. 29
Simon & Sons	.15+.15	Mar. 31	Mar. 4
Do., pref.	1.75	Mar. 31	Mar. 4
Smith H. Paper pfd.	1.50	Apr. 20	Mar. 31
South. Can. Pwr., c.	.20	May 15	Apr. 20
Do., pref.	1.50	Apr. 15	Mar. 20
Sherwin Wms, pd.	1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Siscoe Gold	♦.01½	Mar. 15	Feb. 12
Sullivan Cons.	.03	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Sunset Oils	.01	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Stand. Pav., pfd.	.62½	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Sherwin-Wms. c.	.15	May 1	Apr. 10
Std. Pav. pf.	.31¼+.31¼	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Stedman Bros.	.15+.60	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Stedman Bros., pfd.	.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Sylvanite Gold	.03	Apr. 15	Feb. 25
Stand. Fuel. pfd.	1+2	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Tamblyn	.20	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Do., pref.	.62½	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Tip Top Tailors	.07½	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Do., pref.	1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Toronto Elev., pfd.	.65	Mar. 7	Feb. 25
Tuckett Tob., pref.	1.75	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Twin City R., pfd.	†1.75	Mar. 30	Mar. 1
United Fuel, A pf.	.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Weston, Geo., c.	.20	Apr. 1	Mar. 4
Wellington Fire	1.75	Aug. 15	Aug. 11
Wilsil	.25	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Walker-Good.	1	Mar. 15	Feb. 11
Do., pref.	.25	Mar. 15	Feb. 11
Waite Amulet	.20	Mar. 10	Feb. 11
West Koot. Pr., pf.	1.75	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Wr.-Hargreaves	.06¼	Apr. 1	Feb. 24
Yukon Cons.	▪.06	Mar. 15	Feb. 15

▪Subject to approval of Foreign Exchange Control Board.
†Payable in N. Y. funds.
*Stock div. of 1 sh. per 70 shs. held.
♦Further divd. action deferred until year end.

Annual Meetings

1944	Company	Place
Mar. 4	Dominion Fabrics	Dunnville
Mar. 6	Wiltsey-Coghlan*	Toronto
Mar. 7	Bear Expl. and Radium*	Toronto
Mar. 7	Great W. Sadd.	Winnipeg
Mar. 8	Melchers Distillers	Montreal
Mar. 8	Woods Manufturing*	Montreal
Mar. 11	Biltmore Hats	Guelph
Mar. 13	Tor. Mutual Life	Toronto
Mar. 21	Imperial Tobacco	Montreal
Mar. 27	Twin City Rapid T.	Minneapolis
Mar. 29	Rolland Paper	Montreal
Mar. 29	United Corp.	Montreal
Apr. 4	Simpsons	Toronto
Apr. 26	Candn. Breweries	Toronto
Apr. 26	Western Grocers	Winnipeg

* Special.

Unlisteds Reflect Steady Volume

Plaxton, McDonnell & Co. state that, with a few exceptions, the unlisted stocks displayed a firm tone with trading volume lower than the previous week. Brown Co. pref. firmed ½ closing 37 to 39. Burns "A" showed a similar gain at 12¼ to 13. Burns "B" gained ¼ at 8 to 9. Canadian Industries "B" dropped 5 points closing 145 to 148. Canadian Westinghouse lost 3 points at 50 to 52. Colonial Steamships common gained 1 point closing 70 to 73. A quantity of Dover Industries was offered for sale. The issue closed 8½ to 9½. Federal Foundries and Steel was quoted 15c to 20c. Hayes Steel Products eased ¼ closing 13 to 13¾. Provincial Paper pref. gained 1 point closing 104 bid.

Dirty Wheat Charge Unfounded

Exonerate Both Grain Board and California Authorities

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—It was something of a shock to the grain trade of western Canada when the State of California raised objections to import of Canadian wheat for feeding purposes on the ground it was contaminated with weed seeds. They claimed this constituted a danger to their agriculture. The shipments in question had gone through the terminal elevators at Vancouver, where they had been subjected to the usual commercial processes of cleaning, and they had been graded out of terminal elevators by officials of the Board of Grain Commissioners under grades established by the Canada Grain Act. Canadian grades have during many years commanded confidence in all wheat importing countries.

Both Parties Cleared

The explanation both clears the Canadian grain handling system from blame and acquits the agricultural authorities of California of having been unreasonable.

Wheat handled through ordinary commercial channels is practically never absolutely clean or free from foreign matter or weed seeds. It comes from the field, as a rule, with a considerable admixture of weed seeds, a large part of which is removed in threshing. Some car loads, when they pass inspection, are graded clean. Others are recorded as containing 2% or 3% of dockage, and not infrequently more. In the terminal elevators all of this wheat goes through cleaning machines, which in removing weed seeds inevitably discard a certain portion of good grain. When rendered commercially clean, occasional weed seeds inevitably have escaped, a matter quite unimportant when wheat is to be milled, for either they will be eliminated in preparation for milling, or destroyed, with no appreciable trace left in the final product. Wheat intended for seed can be cleaned more thoroughly, when it pays to waste some good grain to make sure no foreign seeds are planted.

The wheat California is importing is to be used primarily for chicken feed, so occasional weed seeds included will not be destroyed in processing, as occurs with a great deal of feed grain. California has always been more sensitive than any other state about damage to its agriculture by importing either weeds or plant diseases. Motorists are accustomed to having their cars searched at the state line, to being compelled to discard any plants or agricultural produce that conceivably might be infested.

So it was in line with regular procedure for the imported wheat to be examined with minute care to see if it carried anything dangerous. It was inevitable such examination of an ordinary commercial shipment should disclose occasional weed seeds.

The problem has been solved for California by having all wheat now to be shipped to that state from Pacific Coast elevators subjected to a second cleaning before loading on vessels, with the Commodity Credit Corp. of the United States accepting responsibility for the additional expense.

Raise Coarse Grain Quotas

Increases for delivery quotas for coarse grains have been made by the Canadian Wheat Board at a limited number of points in western Canada. General basis applicable to the West as a whole is 10 bushels per seeded acre. This at selected points has now been increased to 15 bushels.

Problem of coarse grains delivery is one likely to cause more and more concern to the authorities for the next few months. In allocating cars for grain shipments from country elevator points, preference is now of necessity being given to wheat shipments to meet demands at the lakehead for cargoes to be loaded at the opening of navigation and during the following weeks. As wheat moves out from country elevators, empty bin space is promptly filled again with wheat. That process is likely to continue until close of the crop year on July 31.

At a number of points, however, available wheat for delivery by farmers will be exhausted. Farmers of coarse grains will then expect the elevator companies to buy oats and barley to fill up this space. When that occurs an embarrassing problem will face the elevator companies whether or not they can afford to enlarge their present holdings of oats and barley when opportunities to get these grains forward are limited.

Market demand continues strong for both oats and barley. One difficulty in their disposal lies in the scarcity of railway cars for shipment. Wherever farmers still have wheat to deliver there is no complaint about the preference given to wheat. But among farmers who have disposed of all of their wheat, and their number is gradually increasing, they are beginning to demand an opportunity to sell coarse grains. They take the stand that under persuasion from the Government they decreased wheat acreage and increased that devoted to oats and barley, relying on these grains for a cash crop.

Glad of Reserve Grain

Worry on this account is not felt by farmers who are feeding livestock extensively, for they are glad to have in hand a comfortable reserve of feed grains, and at the price which wheat now yields them, do not want to use wheat for feeding purposes. But there are a great many farmers who have been relying on cash returns from sale of coarse grains and who feel the Government undertook to see they are provided with a chance to sell these grains.

Last fall cash returns from oats and barley were increased by payments authorized by the Government of 10 and 15 cents per bushel respectively as advances against distribution of equalization fees which are being collected on coarse grains shipped to the United States. At that time a considerable number of farmers calculated it would be more profitable to sell these grains than to feed them. As a result there was a considerable liquidation of hogs. Now there is a good deal of disappointment when it is discovered that oats and barley cannot be turned into cash.

Going Back into Livestock

In some cases farmers are reversing their former practice and are going back into livestock. Such a move takes care of the situation to only a limited extent. From some areas more pressure is being brought upon the Wheat Board to increase the opportunity for selling oats and barley by allotting more cars for such grain.

With the advent of spring the railways may be able to allot more cars to move grain with release of equipment from coal business. Milder weather will also enable the railways to handle cars more quickly and move a greater quantity of grain with the same equipment. There is, of course, no satisfactory general solution for a situation in which the quantity of grain that can be moved by railways is less than the quantity for which market outlets are available and the quantity which farmers desire to sell.

Farmers in Cash

Troubles of the authorities are mitigated somewhat by the fact that in numerous areas farmers do not find a present need for cash, having already marketed enough to take care of immediate requirements. Pressure for more rapid deliveries in such cases is due to farmers wanting to devote their time and equipment to grain hauling at a convenient time and get it out of the way as far as possible before spring work on the land commences.

Then too farmers are beginning to look forward to the harvest of 1944. They are quite aware they will not be able to market grain as rapidly as it is threshed and on that account they want to get the bins for farm storage emptied out in time for reception of the new crop.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Ottawa Car and Aircraft Limited

On February 29th, 1944, declared a dividend of twenty cents per share payable April 15th, 1944, to shareholders of record March 15th, 1944, and a dividend of twenty cents per share payable October 15th, 1944, to shareholders of record September 15th, 1944.

G. L. SNELLING,
Secretary-Treasurer.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Famous Players Canadian Corporation Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Thirty-seven and One-half Cents (37½c) per share has been declared on all issued common shares of the Company without nominal or par value, payable on Friday, the 31st day of March, 1944, to shareholders of record Wednesday, the 15th day of March, 1944.

By Order of the Board.
N. G. BARROW,
Secretary.

TORONTO, February 25th, 1944.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Canadian General Electric Company, Limited

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two dollars per share for the quarter ending March 31, 1944, has been declared on the Common Stock of the Company.

That the above dividend is payable April 1, 1944 to shareholders of record at the close of business March 15, 1944.

By Order of The Board.
W. H. NESBITT,
Secretary.

Toronto, February 22, 1944.

SOUTHERN CANADA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED

The Board of Directors has declared this day the following dividends:

6% Cumulative Participating Preferred Stock

No. 97, quarterly, $1.50 per share, payable April 15th, 1944, to holders of record at the close of business March 20th, 1944.

No Par Value Common Stock

No. 76, quarterly, 20c. per share, payable May 15th, 1944, to holders of record at the close of business April 20th, 1944.

L. C. HASKELL, F.C.I.S.,
Secretary.

Montreal, January 28th, 1944.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada

Notice of Dividend

A dividend of Two Dollars per share has been declared payable on the 15th day of April, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd of March, 1944.

G. H. ROGERS,
Secretary.

Montreal, February 23, 1944.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited

DIVIDEND NUMBER 379

A dividend of 16c per share has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 31st day of March, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 1st day of March, 1944.

Dated the 23rd day of February, 1944.

P. C. FINLAY,
Secretary.

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Great West Life
Manufacturers Life
Sun Life
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Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto
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DIVIDEND NOTICE

BRITISH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY B-A LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-Five Cents (25c) per share has been declared on the issued No Par Value capital stock of the Company for the first quarter ending March 31st, 1944. The above dividend is payable in Canadian funds, April 1st, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 7th day of March, 1944.

H. H. BRONSDON,
Secretary.

Dated at Toronto,
February 28th, 1944.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

Canada Northern Power Corporation, Limited

The Board of Directors has declared this day the following dividends:

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

No. 77, quarterly, $1.75 per share, payable April 15th, 1944.

No par value Common Stock

No. 59, quarterly, 15c per share, payable April 25th, 1944, to holders of record at the close of business March 20th, 1944.

L. C. HASKELL, F.C.I.S.,
Secretary.

Montreal, January 25th, 1944.

The Murphy Paint Company Limited

The following quarterly dividends have been declared by the Board of Directors payable on 1st April, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 11th March, 1944.

Preferred Stock—1⅜% (being at the rate of 5½% per annum).

Common Stock — Twenty cents (0.20) per share on the No Par Value shares.

P. L. TOD,
Secretary.

Montreal, 24th February, 1944.

Canada Steamship Lines, Limited

A dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share on the no par value common shares of the Company for the six month period ended December 31, 1943, was declared payable April 1, 1944, to shareholders of record March 1, 1944.

Dated at Montreal, this 28th day of February, 1944.

R. BROCK THOMSON,
Secretary.

The Canadian Converters' Company Limited

Notice is hereby given that a Quarterly Dividend of Seventy-five cents (75c) per Share was declared on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company plus a bonus of Seventy-five cents (75c) per Share (being the equivalent of Three Dollars ($3.00) per Share for the Company's financial year ending 30th April, 1944) payable 29th April, 1944, to Shareholders of record at the close of business 15th March, 1944.

THOS. M. BARRINGTON, F.C.I.S.
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, 25th February, 1944.

THE FOUNDATION COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of thirty-five (35c) cents per share for the Quarter ending March 31, 1944, has been declared on the No Par Value Common Stock of the Company, payable April 21, 1944, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on March 31, 1944.

By Order of the Board.
C. E. GREARSON,
Secretary.

Montreal, February 24, 1944.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

San Antonio Gold Mines Limited

(No Personal Liability)

Dividend No. 21

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 7c a share, and an extra dividend of 3c a share, making 10c a share in all, has been declared on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, on the 6th day of April, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 6th day of March, 1944.

By order of the Board.
M. SNYDER,
Secretary.

Winnipeg, February 19th, 1944.

Martin-Bird Syndicate

IMPORTANT NOTICE

UNITHOLDERS of Martin-Bird Syndicate are requested to now deliver their Unit Certificates, properly endorsed and with their signatures guaranteed, by registered mail to the Chief Transfer Officer, Toronto General Trusts Corporation, Corner Bay and Melinda Streets, Toronto. Share certificates of Martin-Bird Gold Mines, Limited (No Personal Liability), on a basis of seventy-five shares of the Company for each Martin-Bird Syndicate unit will be delivered by the Transfer Agent to the unitholders entitled thereto.

Dated at New Liskeard, Ontario, this 15th day of February, 1944.

MARTIN-BIRD SYNDICATE,
Per S. J. Bird,
Secretary.

Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Company Ltd.

Dividend No. 19

A semi-annual dividend of two cents per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company has been declared payable April 29th, 1944, to shareholders of record March 29th, 1944.

Taxes imposed on shareholders' dividends will be deducted where applicable.

By Order of the Board,
H. F. CASSIDY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, February 16th, 1944.

Central Patricia Gold Mines, Limited

(No Personal Liability)
85 Richmond Street West
Toronto, Canada
DIVIDEND NO. 31

A dividend of 3c per share has been declared by the Directors on the capital stock of the company, payable the 31st day of March, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 3rd day of March, 1944.

DATED at Toronto this 26th day of February, 1944.

By Order of the Board,
ALAN COCKERAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held February 23rd, 1944, a dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share was declared upon the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company, payable April 1st, 1944, subject to the regulations of the Foreign Exchange Control Board of the Dominion Government, to Shareholders of record March 15th, 1944.

Cheques will be mailed to Shareholders.

By order of the Board.
W. E. SPRAGUE,
Secretary.

Hamilton, Canada, February 28th, 1944.

Donalda Drills Two New Holes

Nos. 9 and 10 Holes Put Down in Hunt for Elusive No. 3 Hole Ore

Continuing its hunt for the elusive but good ore indicated in its No. 3 drill hole, Donalda Mines is now drilling its Nos. 9 and 10 holes in an effort to pick up commercial values again.

Stewart Troop, mine manager, reports that the No. 9 hole has been started 250 ft. east of Hole No. 6 and that it was being drilled in a southwesterly direction to pass through first the general area below the No. 6 hole which returned gold values below the commercial category and then through the general area where it is thought the No. 3 hole ore was found.

No. 9 hole had reached a depth of 240 ft. on Tuesday night and was in brecciated rhyolite.

No. 10 hole, which is also drilling, is located some 200 ft. south of No. 6 hole which in turn is 150 ft. east of No. 3. This latest hole is being drilled in a northerly direction at a steeper angle than No. 6 and in the opposite direction. It had reached 220 ft. on Tuesday night.

Algoma Steel Corp.—A total of 659 shares of Algoma Steel preferred stock have been cancelled reducing the outstanding amount of this issue to 18,691 shares, according to the Montreal Stock Exchange.

Can Power Alcohol End Our Grain Surpluses?

(Continued from page 11)

flour could be shipped to Europe to fortify their low protein flour (should economic conditions in Europe allow), or it would be shipped to any point on the globe where there is an acute protein shortage. This procedure would not only decrease considerably the storage and transportation of grain but would give a credit of about $1 for a bushel of grain, which means that starch, as a raw material for the production of alcohol (at the place where the alcohol plant is located) will represent an outlay of only a few cents per bushel of grain, or nothing at all.

This, in brief, is the technical and commercial side of the picture. Now let us consider the economic part of the problem.

Domestic Market a "Must"

Everyone realizes that the present position of relative prosperity in Canadian agriculture has been created by war conditions. Before the present war, and during the first three years thereof, Canada was in a very difficult position. To avoid catastrophe among the Canadian farmers, the Government assisted by buying up surplus grain, paying for its storage and transportation, financing the crops, and paying cash grants in order to decrease the acreage of wheat, etc. The "wheat policy," in the past, cost the Canadian Government about $100 millions per year. This condition has led to the greatest waste in agriculture in Canadian history.

Current Canadian agricultural exports to Europe—and all over the world—cannot be considered regular trade. They are, rather, well merited gifts. After Europe is fed, it is doubtful whether it will be possible to export Canadian grain in return for Canadian currency. In Europe, after the war, the supply of gold and Canadian and American funds will be exhausted and she will need credits, not only for food but to keep the economy of her countries in working order so that they may import such raw materials as petroleum, rubber, copper, wool, cotton, tin, lead, nickel, etc.

Trouble Ahead?

Before the war, eastern agricultural Europe had a surplus of grain and western industrial Europe was well able to supply industrial products to eastern Europe, which paid for these imports with her surplus of grain. This condition resulted in Canadian grain exports to Europe becoming less each year. When the war is over, and Europe fed, this condition will be worse, and Canada will suffer from her grain surplus. It is, therefore, imperative for the national economy of Canada that a domestic market be created for her surplus grain — and especially for low grade grain. The anti-freeze market represents an outlet for only a small fraction of this surplus. The establishment of a power-alcohol industry in Canada could very easily, at the beginning, consume 100 to 150 million bushels of low grade grain annually. This industry could be built up during the two or three years immediately following the cessation of European hostilities, when the demand for Canadian grain in Europe begins to fall off.

U. S. Oil Reserves Declining

Canada is still importing 85% of the petroleum products consumed by her. Considering the inevitable increase in motorization on the highways and in the air, as a postwar condition, this import will increase further; but the crude oil reserves in the richest country in the world—the United States— is only sufficient for 15 years.

At the beginning of August 1943, Colonel Knox, Secretary of the Navy, made the following statement before the Naval Committee in Washington: "Within 14½ years, the United States will be a 'have-not' nation in oil, when the last drop of its oil fields is drained" (if the present rate of restricted consumption continues). The United States Oil Controller, Secretary Ickes, is of the same opinion. These facts change completely the picture of the liquid fuel market on the North American continent. It is imperative, therefore, that Canadian agriculture be prepared for the new postwar conditions by gradually introducing power alcohol into Canada.

Pre-war Calculations Out of Date

Commercial calculations on power alcohol, made on pre-war conditions, are a big mistake, considering postwar conditions. To prevent a catastrophe among the Canadian farmers, the Government spent about $100 millions per year. The low prices for Canadian wheat were due to overproduction and the Canadian Government was intent upon decreasing wheat production about 100 million bushels per year from 1940 to 1943. This money was spent unconstructively for "unemployment" in agriculture.

Had the Government financed, in the past, a power alcohol industry on the basis of 100 million bushels of grain annually, it would have been necessary to invest only approximately $40 to $50 millions, and only once to have established the power alcohol industry. This industry would each year take the wheat surplus off the market, without further Government help, and Canadian agriculture would get, in addition, about one million tons of high protein feed for cattle, swine, and poultry—applying the old method; applying the new method—$100 millions for the recovered pure protein.

Critics Not Disinterested

Critics of the introduction of power alcohol into Canada, and also into the United States, made the statement that such a step would increase the cost of gasoline about 1c. per U. S. gallon. In this way they tried to protect the American and Canadian gasoline consumers. But the consumers are also taxpayers. The $500 to $800 millions spent in the form of cash grants to agriculture in the United States before the war, and the $100 millions allotted to Canadian farmers, is also the taxpayers' or consumers' money. A $100 millions in the form of taxes, collected from Canadian consumers, represents 10c. per gallon for gasoline on the basis of one billion gallons of gasoline consumed in 1941, as against the opponents' assumed increase of 1c to 2c in the cost of gasoline, using expensive alcohol produced by the old American method.

Conditions Are Changed

Before the war, Canada followed the economic setup of the United States. These two countries were, at that time, the richest countries in the world and waste in economic life, and especially in agriculture and forestry, was not dangerous. But the present expensive war has changed conditions. The United States has found that the reserve of the richest crude oil country in the world is limited. On the other hand, the demand for gasoline, after the present restrictions on civilian consumption have been lifted, will increase considerably because of the new heavy consumer — air transportation. The cost of gasoline will rise.

In Canada conditions will be more difficult because motorization in Canada has been less per capita than in the United States and therefore may fairly be expected to increase more. Air transportation will also be correspondingly higher and therefore gasoline consumption will be much greater than pre-war consumption when Canada imported 85% of the petroleum product used by her. Thus Canada represents a practically unlimited market for liquid fuel made from domestic raw materials which are in abundance.

When the war is over, we will face new trouble—the demobilization of the army and war industry—a new unemployment problem. A million Canadians should be moved from overpopulated and overdeveloped industrial centres to the country. It is, therefore, necessary that sound and profitable conditions be established on the farms. What is meant by sound conditions in production? Secure outlet for the output. Power alcohol could be of considerable help to Canada.

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Pickle Crow Gets Fine Ore

Over 1,000 Ft. of High Grade on 975 Level North Mine

By GORDON M. GRANT

Exploration at greater depth in the new "north mine" of Pickle Crow Gold Mines has been returning fine ore results particularly at the 975-ft. level where a length of ore which would be impressive in almost any mine has been opened up.

Initial development of the north area was carried out at the 750-ft. level, it will be recalled, where 767 ft. of ore was opened up averaging 0.35 oz. across widths up to 12 ft. with a high-grade extension to the west in folded structure. Now, following sinking of a new north internal shaft, 5,500 ft. northeast of the main shaft, to a depth of 1,500 ft., work has been progressing on new levels at 850, 975, 1,100, 1,225, 1,350 and 1,475-ft. horizons with encouraging results.

Over 1,000 ft. of Ore

The 975-ft. level, which is the most advanced, now shows four ore sections totalling 1,048 ft. averaging $19.80 per ton across an average width of 5.7 ft., values for the four sections being as follows:

Drift No.:	Length Ft.	Width Ft.	Grade Oz.
2—91 W	128	4.0	0.35
2—91 S	25	4.9	0.82
2—91 T	660	5.7	0.57
2—91 S.E.	235	6.8	0.58

On the 875-ft. level immediately above, 580 ft. of ore has so far been opened up averaging 0.50 oz. gold across an average width of 4.5 ft. Practically no slashing or drilling of walls has been done to delimit ore widths.

The 975-ft. level shows structure offset to the west (No. 2-91 west drift) and then shows strong regular structure for the 660 ft. to the east when pronounced folding is disclosed. Ore widths up to 12 ft. have been slashed over a total length of 235 ft. in the folded zone. The structure shows fractured quartz, carrying visible gold freely, it is reported. In the 2-91 E. drift, in the folded zone, the last 70 ft. of advance has returned assays running from $14.35 across 26 inches to $87.50 across 78 inches.

The 2-91 southeast drift at this level shows widths of 4 to 15 ft. with gold values frequently running to 2 oz.

Open Ore at 1,100

On the 1,100-ft. level, drift advance in the west section has disclosed widths of 1.5 to 5 ft. with 291 ft. of ore so far opened up averaging $20.65 per ton over an average width of 2.9 ft. The east face is strong, showing intense fracturing and silification indicative of approach to the folded zone as on the 975-ft. level. A drilling intersection, No. 2-1115 drilled up at 25 degrees and to southeast, 100 ft. ahead of the face, returned 14 ft. of quartz carrying visible gold and grading 0.21 oz. gold. At 50 ft. further, a second ore intersection was revealed. Drift development of the folded zone is getting under way, it is reported.

At the 1,250-ft. level drifting east has been in ore for 50 ft. showing high values over narrow widths. Crosscutting has been started on the 1,350-ft. level but the ore structure has not been reached as yet.

Outlining More Ore

That the level showings in the north are going to mean a substantial tonnage of further good grade is being confirmed by raises. Raising from the 9th to the 8th level and from the 8th level to the 7th level in the west central sectors has been fully confirming values secured in the drifts. From the 9th to the 8th level, the raise was in ore for 147 ft. returning 1.18 oz. over an average width of 3.7 ft.; from the 8th to the 7th level, the raise was in ore for 94 ft. returning 0.86 oz. over an average width of 4.3 ft.

Further development of the north ore bodies is planned from a new shaft which is to be located 600 ft. east of the present east heading on the 7th level, on the Winoga claims, close to the Albany River southwest claims.

Better grade of ore being opened up in the north mine was reflected by an increase in average grade of ore treated in 1943. Recovery averaged $18.82 a ton compared with an average of $15.57 in 1942 while in the last quarter of 1943 it averaged $19.69 a ton.

In spite of increase in average recovery, however, production was over $600,000 lower at $1,328,667 in 1943 due to a smaller tonnage milled and profit before taxes was lower at around $400,000. The prevailing shortage of manpower, which became more acute in the latter half of the year, was reflected in both production and mine development. The mine is being operated at present with only 50% of its normal underground crew. When a full crew again becames available, expansion of production should be quite simple although preparation of stopes may have to be extended to facilitate it. Milling rate is now only around 200 tons daily against mill capacity of better than 400 tons.

At the beginning of 1943 ore reserves were estimated at 3½ years' supply, taking in nothing for the north mine, which had a considerable tonnage of proven and indicated ore. While the main Howell vein has shown lower values and tonnages at depth, mining of the lowest levels showed somewhat better values than was expected from sampling. A program of shaft sinking and lateral development in the main shaft area will probably be necessary to determine if any quantity of ore will be opened up at depth there. Diamond drilling is reported to have given some encouraging ore indications.

Biroco Drills Geological Bet

Biroco Kirkland Mines Limited has been formed to develop 29 claims, approximately 1,200 acres, located in Lebel and Gauthier twps., about two miles west of the Queenston and Upper Canada mines.

The property is strictly a geological bet as only two outcrops are known to be exposed—a small one near the south line and a larger one near the north line—both located about midway between the east and west limits of the property. The westerly projected extension of the Larder Lake "break" is presumed to strike across the property for a distance of about 10,000 ft. Highway No. 66 and the hydro power line cross the property.

Exploration is under direction of W. F. James and B. S. W. Buffam, consultant geologists. The first drill hole is down about 1,000 ft. and no assay results are yet available.

Of the authorized capital of three million shares, a million shares (plus $6,000) have been paid for the properties, 240,000 shares have been purchased for $36,000 by a private group and an option has been granted on 1,760,000 shares which if fully exercised would yield an additional $637,000.

The directors and officers are: Bert W. Lang, president; W. F. James, vice-president; D. R. Michener, sec.-treas.; S. J. Bird, P. J. Roche.

Mining Company Reports

Kirkland Lake

Year ended Dec. 31:	1943	1942
Earned per share ...	$0.039	$0.061
Paid ...	0.04	0.06
Working capital ...	$682,091	$603,633
Ore reserve, tons ...	356,538	288,623
Value per ton ...	$13.62	$15.39
Tons milled ...	83,987	100,854
Recovery per ton ..	$14.16	$14.46

While development was greatly restricted and profits declined over $115,000 to $207,099, Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Co. was able to report an increase in value of ore reserves of over $800,000 to $4,037,200 during 1943.

Of drifting completed, 88% was in ore mostly of "excellent grade." This new ore, except that on the 28th level, is on 4,450, 4,600, 4,750 and 4,900-ft. levels, and is in veins on the anticline striking and pitching southwestward across from the nose of an intrusive porphyry mass or masses. The possibility is seen that these veins may represent a deeper set of veins or deeper ore zone, in the Kirkland Lake area. Ore developed on the 5,400-ft. level is stated to remain intact with no further work planned below the 4,900-ft. level until a new internal shaft can be sunk.

Valuable assistance in determining geological questions is seen arising out of the geological report being prepared on the basis of a study of seven Kirkland Lake mines.

Twin "J" Mines

While metal recoveries were unsatisfactory at Twin "J" Mines following commencement of production on July 16, 1943, extraction is stated to have improved since to around 80% which is stated to be fairly satisfactory for company's type of ore. Some room for improvement remains, it is stated.

When recoveries were poor, no great emphasis was placed on tonnage and an average of only 109.7 tons was treated last year. Since January, mill runs have been up to 150 tons a day and Mine Manager C. Rutherford thinks that an average of 140 tons can be maintained. January costs were down to $8.06 a ton and it is expected with increased tonnage, costs of $7.50 a ton can be secured.

Probable ore was 63,000 tons on commencement of milling and while this tonnage was partly depleted, exploration for further ore is now being done.

Current assets were $11,998 as at Dec. 31, 1943, against current liabilities of $28,148 which includes $27,845 of Jason advances. Production royalties were $10,711 from which was deducted $8,333 administrative and general expense with balance earmarked for depreciation. Balance of Dominion advances was $265,696.

Noranda Mines has realized a substantial incease in market value of subsidiary and affiliated holdings which a Toronto brokerage firm estimates at $13 millions since the end of 1942.

Hollinger Consolidated has declared a dividend of 16 cents a share payable March 31 to shareholders of record March 1. This is the first quarterly dividend to be paid by the company in line with the policy adopted recently.

Mining

Golds Get More Men

An encouraging development for gold mining is seen in the fact that the trend in employment has changed for the better.

Employment in lode gold mines in Dec., 1943 rose from 15,889 to 16,057, recovering the previous month's decline and representing the first—and only—gain in employment for 1943. Compared with the previous year, however, employment was still down 4,659.

Increased employment in gold mines is not wholly surprising. The survey of the industry's labor requirements by Major J. M. Eakins brought an official government announcement toward the end of 1943 that further men would be provided for hard-hit mines. Increased employment appears the result of implementing this policy.

B.C. gold mines are known to have received the bulk of additional men but it is understood Little Long Lac and some other eastern camps have also benefitted. It is stated still open to question, however, if many gold mines can continue operating with their present limited crews without some danger to their long term welfare.

• • •

Widespread support has been given the views of Prof. Benjamin M. Anderson who recently made a powerful attack on the Keynes and White monetary plans. He advocated a return to the old-fashioned international gold standard in their stead.

The New York Times says of Mr. Anderson's proposal:

"If the peoples of the world have anything to say about it after the war, it seems likely that they will have had enough of coercively managed money and will ask for a return to the gold standard."

Professor Anderson, by his questions, apparently thinks grave doubts would arise over the real worth of any "bancor" currency which isn't convertible into gold. Both the Keynes and White plans are seen as coercive in character, requiring constant control of all foreign exchange transactions.

In advocating a return to gold, Prof. Anderson declares:

"All (the gold standard) requires of men and governments and central banks is that they be honest, that they keep their demand liabilities safely within the limit of quick assets, and that they create debts only when they can see how these debts can be paid."

• • •

Not everyone is apparently willing to accept the new theory advanced by J. E. Thompson in his recent provincial government report that the Larder Lake area extends westward over to Upper Canada and Queenston mines and thence westward. Some are willing to accept the first part as correct but still think that older reports that had the break turning northward up to nearby Kirkland Lake have much in the way of merit.

J. J. McNab of Lebel Lode Ltd., at the eastern end of Kirkland Lake, writes The Financial Post taking this view. He points out that older reports by Burrows, Hopkins, Goodchild, of England, and W. E. Todd expressed the opinion that the Kirkland Lake break extended northeastward to the locale of Lebel Lode, then bending southeastward in the direction of Upper Canada, becoming untraceable due to overburden.

Mr. McNab says the veins on Lebel Lode shown by diamond drilling suggest the Kirkland Lake break comes over that far and he does not think it logical that the break would suddenly come to a sharp end there. Considering geological evidence on the north part of the Bidgood and the Upper Canada properties, Mr. McNab thinks that testing of the ground in the section between Kirkland Lake and Upper Canada, often considered part of Kirkland Lake is well worth consideration.

Wiltsey-Coghlan Mines has sold 100,000 shares for $12,500 since end of 1943. There is stated to be over $25,000 working capital on hand, allowing for money received for sale of properties. Subject to approval by shareholders at a meeting on Mar. 6, an underwritten offering of 600,000 shares is being made to shareholders on the basis of one new share at 12½c. for each five shares held.

Shareholders' approved an increase in authorized capital from three to four million shares on Feb. 21. The proposed offering has been underwritten and $20,000 already deposited with the company. Besides its property adjoining Donalda to the south in the Rouyn area, the company has 229 acres in Dufresnoy twp., Que., and 153 acres in Fairbank twp., Sudbury district, Ont.

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Meet Farm Machine Needs

WPTB Order Barely Covers 1944 Requirements

Easing of official restrictions on both repair parts and new units will mean more farm implements for Canadian farmers this year, but total volume to be produced, The Financial Post is informed, will still fall far short of potential demand.

Implement manufacturers are now permitted to turn out 42% more machines in the current year than in 1943, and 6% more repairs. New machinery scheduled for 1944, however, is only 77% of 1940 production, the year on which government controls are based. In an effort to keep as many machines as possible in workable condition, manufacturers have been allowed to manufacture more repairs than were provided during 1940. Last year it was 150% of the 1940 level. By the latest order it is increased to 156%.

Lighten Restrictions

Both Canada and U. S. lightened the severe restrictions on manufacture of farm machines early last summer. When war production was high and food requirements threatened to outrun supplies, farm implement production was cut in Oct., 1942, to approximately 25% of 1940. In March, 1940, this was upped to 35% and last July the present rate of increase was granted.

Nevertheless one Canadian implement executive says current production will satisfy "minimum needs" and no more.

A similar situation exists in the U. S., where 1943-44 tractor requirements are estimated at 600,000, plus an additional $901 millions' worth of farm equipment if American farmers are to do the job expected of them.

Shortage General

In Canada the shortage is general, with requirements probably a shade higher on the Prairies, although a 1942 Ontario agricultural department survey indicated 26% farmers needed new machinery and 36% wanted repairs. These percentages without doubt are higher now.

Implement manufacturers in both Canada and U. S. note wide variation in sales, depending on crop returns. The drouth and depression years hit western Canada particularly hard, affected the East as well. Manufacturers felt the impact in fewer sales. Canadian output in 1932-33 was less than 20% that of 1930. Recovery began in 1935, but production did not reach 1930 levels until 1941.

Poor crops and low prices for wheat accounted for scanty purchases of farm machinery in the West. In 1936 there were about 82,000 tractors on prairie farms, the same as in 1931. There are some 120,000 tractors on western farms now, which gives tractor power to about a third of them. With the trend steadily toward greater mechanization, a big market for farm implements is still untapped there.

In addition to Canadian and American farm needs, implement makers have an immediate potential postwar market in the occupied countries of Europe. Plans are being made to fill this need. It is expected lighter machines will be in demand. It will probably take several years to satisfy these requirements.

Certain Types Favored

To meet immediate needs in Canada, manufacturers are concentrating on special types of machines, such as binders, mowers, hay loaders, combines and swathers. The latter facilitate combining operations, are in great demand. The combine itself is a big saver of manpower, particularly the new "self-propelled" type developed in recent years.

It merges the functions of tractor and combine in one machine and can be operated by one man, whereas the old type required a two-man team, one for the tractor, another for the combine. Another point in its favor is that fewer raw materials go into its manufacture.

Livestock raising has boomed in the West during the war. Implement manufacturers find this has a bearing on their sales. Milking machines and cream separators are in heavier demand there than ever before, especially in south Saskatchewan.

West Greatest Buyer

When farm machinery was rationed, it was disclosed that approximately 60% of it goes to western Canada, 40% to eastern provinces, according to the war expenditures subcommittee's report. Distribution of the new farm machines made under the present order will be on this basis.

Latest available figures on farm machinery sales reveal that in 1940 Saskatchewan was the biggest buyer of such equipment, Ontario second. The roles were reversed in 1941. In 1940 Saskatchewan farmers purchased implements and other agricultural equipment to the value of $15.1 millions, 40% of total sales. Ontario's total was $10.7 millions, or 22.6%. In 1941 the Ontario figure rose to $13.4 millions, 26.9%, and Saskatchewan dropped to $12.6 millions, 25.2%.

Prairies Ahead

Western purchases of farm machinery during these two years were much higher than in the East. In 1940 farmers in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan bought machinery to the value of $31.2 millions, 65.5% of total sales. Purchases in the Maritimes, Quebec and Ontario totalled $15.7 millions, 33% of the total. In 1941 the western figure was down to $28.9 millions, 57.8%, the East's up to $20.1 millions, 40.2%.

Census figures for 1941 estimate the rural population of the three eastern provinces mentioned at 3.3 millions, that of the three western provinces at 1.4 millions.

Speed Up Program

The order permitting increased manufacture of farm machinery was issued almost simultaneously by both Canadian and American Governments, so that needed raw materials could be released and production programs planned and entered upon immediately. Some of the equipment is on its way to the farms now, some is still on the production lines. More will be available for the spring "offensive" on the farms.

In Canada the 40% cash purchase rule is still in effect. Many farmers can pay cash, but this doesn't make it any easier for them to buy machinery. Basis of distribution is the need of the individual farmer and his capacity to produce.

Oil Production

Taber Team Completes Sixth Producer

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY.—Continuing to meet with success that throws month by month a brighter spotlight on the Taber area of southeastern Alberta, Dominion Oil Company and Nassau Explorations Ltd. last week completed their sixth oil producer—a well which appears good for at least 200 bbl. per day, boosting the indicated potential of the team's six wells to upwards of 1,400 bbl. per day.

The latest completion, Taber-Province No. 71-20B, entered the Taber oil sand on Feb. 19, at 3,169 ft., and halted drilling at 3,187 ft., with approximately 17½ ft. of oil saturated sand showing. The bit was still in the sand at completion depth. A drill-stem test was made, and a rise of 1,362 ft. of fluid obtained in 45 minutes. The column of fluid appeared to be clean, water-free crude oil, of around 18 degrees API, similar to that obtained at the other Dominion-Nassau wells.

The hole was reamed out, and 7-inch casing was cemented to 3,166 ft. on Tuesday morning. The plug was drilled out last week end, preparatory to commencement of swabbing test.

The Taber No. 71-20B is located in the centre of the southeast 10 acres of LSD 4 20-9-16w4th, quarter of a mile due east of the Taber-CPR No. 11-19B (completed in January) and three-eighths of a mile north east of the Taber-Province No. 17-18B (completed in December).

• • •

Expect 200 Bbls. Daily

On the basis of the drill-stem test, the new Taber-Province No. 71-20B looks as though it should be capable of pumping at least 200 bbls. per day. The Dominion-Nassau discovery well, Taber-Province No. 1, the only one of the string to have received any extended production test on pump, is apparently capable of pumping about 200 bbls. daily. The second completion, Taber-Province No. 37-18B, has an indicated capacity on pump of about 150 bbl. daily. The third producer, Taber-Province No. 57-18B, appears to be good for upward of 50 bbl. daily on pump. The fourth producer Taber-Province No. 17-18B, the best of the string to date, indicated in a brief test that it is quite capable of pumping at the pump unit's capacity of 450 bbl. daily. The fifth producer, Taber CPR No. 11-19B, appears to be capable of pumping 300 to 350 bbl. daily.

The indicated potential of the six wells is about 1,400 bbl. per day. Actual production, of course, has been, and is, restricted to a fraction of the potential due to transport and marketing problems. In addition to the six oil wells, the Dominion-Nassau team has drilled three "dry holes." These three, Taber-Co., R.R. Nos. 74-17B, 76-17B and 31-19B, encountered tight Taber sand, were unable to develop commercial production from it.

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McLeod Enters Taber

The McLeod Oil Co., one of the Alberta industry's pioneer companies (it has been active in development and production since 1922), has extended its 1944 drilling program to the Taber area. The company announced this week that it has entered into an agreement whereby it will complete the Noble Drilling No. 1 well, now bottomed about 900 ft., with 10 ft. casing set. The cost of completing the well is to be repaid out of half of any production obtained. McLeod receives from Noble half of Noble's 1,600 acres surrounding the initial well. The well (renamed McLeod-Taber No. 1) is in L.S.D. 14 33-8-17w4th, three miles south and four miles west of the six Dominion-Nassau oil wells, five miles north and three miles west of the Mid-Continent No. 3 well, a recent completion now testing an oil-saturated upper Taber sand. (This well currently appears capable of making somewhere between 20 and 35 bbl. daily, though full possibilities will not be known until testing has been completed. Cable tool equipment is already installed at the McLeod-Taber site, and drilling is expected to resume within a week.

McLeod's initial 1944 operation, McLeod-Del Bonita No. 1, was spudded Feb. 19 with cable tools, and drilling is now in progress This well, in L.S.D. 13 14-1-21w4th, is four miles east of the Terminal 2 and Pacific-Del Bonita 1 wells, which obtained promising show of 37 gravity crude oil in the Madison lime between 5,000-5,100 ft. McLeod holds 5,280 acres surrounding its Del Bonita test.

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Anglo 13 Drilling

Anglo-Canadian No. 13, Central West Flank test in LSD 6 25-19-3w5th, was spudded in at 10 p.m. Feb. 22, and was making hole at 514 ft. on Feb. 25. This well is the fifteenth to start drilling with backing of the Dominion Government's Wartime Oils Ltd. Eight Wartime Oils' wells have so far been completed, with seven now actually drilling, and three more preparing to spud.

Temporary allotments were issued this week for three of the initial completions backed by Wartime Oils. Okalta Oils No. 12 has been assigned a temporary quota of 4,500 bbl. per 30 days (150 bbl. daily), with maximum that may be recovered in any 24 hours set at 250 bbl. Okalta Oils No. 15, which has been given a temporary quota of 3,000 bbl. per 30 days (100 bbl. per day) with maximum of 20-hour yield set at 150 bbl., is making a bottom hole pressure test, which may result in revision of quota to around the Okalta 12 level. Okalta Oils No. 14 has been assigned a temporary quota of 900 bbl. per 30 days (30 bbl. per day), with maximum 24-hour recovery set at 60 bbl. (This well has received only light acidizing to date, is slated to undergo further treatment as soon as equipment is available). A fourth Wartime well, Pacific Pete No. 6, was recently assigned its initial allotment, 9,000 bbl. per 30 days, equivalent to 300 bbl. per day.

Other Wartime competitions, still in process of acidizing, include: Anglo-Canadian No. 10; Lion-Sunray No. 3; Okalta No. 13; and Valley Oils No. 1. These wells are expected to be in shape for inital allotments early in March.

Winnipeg Council Stalls On 'Sample' Houses Plan

Debate Whether to Build On-site or to Prefabricate, Whether to Sell or Rent Dwellings Costing the City $3,500 Each or Less

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG. — "Sample" houses with a building cost of $3,500 and less may be undertaken by Winnipeg if city council accepts a current proposal of its housing committee. The committee, against shortage that grows graver weekly, faces divided opinion in the council in its effort to determine practical models. Since the city advertised a month ago for competitive plans about 15 have been submitted by architects and builders and these are being studied by the committee.

A City Housing Commission surplus fund—which is expected to amount to $70,000 by the year end—would be drawn on to build the model dwellings.

Whether the "sample" homes should be offered for sale or rent and whether prefabricated or built on-site, still are live questions which may delay decision. It is suggested they be sold on a $20 a month basis with purchaser-debt amortized over 20 years, but others in council prefer renting, arguing those most in need of new housing are the families least able to buy on any terms.

There are those favoring a city prefabrication scheme but opponents in council claim this would lead to new slums before the houses were paid for. Trades & Labor Council also opposes prefabrication; is meeting the committee to discuss the whole housing problem.

Jurisdiction in Doubt

Still another question—relating to the town planning aspect . . . has been brought to the fore by a report of the local Council of Social Agencies. This recommended creation of several new bodies to enable and to guide house building and slum clearance—a provincial town planning commission, central housing authoritiy, urban land corporation and, at University of Manitoba, a research bureau to study reduction of building costs. City council already is studying a proposal for a local town planning commission, but the Social Agencies' report recommends a provincial body superior to municipal agencies and co-ordinating all regional planning.

Subsidizing Slum Now

Money now used to "subsidize" slums could be used instead to remove them and to establish public housing, according to another recommendation in the Agencies report. Detailed argument supports a contention costs could be defrayed heavily — if not actually met — from savings in public health, hospitalization, social welfare, police, fire and other departments.

Here are some examples showing "the extent to which slums and blighted areas literally drain money from the city's treasury and from welfare organizations":

Two overcrowded areas in the city were taken as samples, and the cost of social services were compared with those in the rest of the city.

Municipal hospital costs per 1,000 population in the two overcrowded areas were $825 and $1,608; for the rest of the city $593.

Admission to public wards per 1,000 population were 91.1 and 101.4 for the slum areas; 52.9 in the rest of the city.

Police arrests per 1,000 population were 21.1 and 52.2 compared with 6.5 in the rest of the city.

Infant mortality, on the same basis, was 85.5 and 52 compared with 42.5 in the rest of the city.

Tuberculosis deaths per 1,000 were 4.6 and 7.9 compared with 2.9 in the rest of the city.

Social welfare cases were 16.1 and 19.3 per 1,000 compared with 6.7 in the rest of the city.

Costs $500,000 a Year

"Much of this drain is due directly to overcrowding, poor sanitation, lack of ventilation and inadequate heating facilities. It has been shown that a well-designed housing scheme can remedy these defects without increasing the rental costs per family.

"Taking the cost in the rest of the city as a basis, the additional municipal hospital costs in the overcrowded districts total approximately $300,000 a year. To this amount it is reasonable to add a substantial portion of the expenditures made by semi-public and private charities to a total of $500,000."

Poor planning of city streets is cited as increasing property taxes and thus raising housing costs.

In Winnipeg—as in Toronto and other Canadian cities—streets are laid out on the "gridiron" system, with a large amount of land devoted to streets and services. The report suggests that by building homes in "bays" off the thoroughfare, the taxes could be cut down materially.

As an example:

"A five-room cottage on Home St., Winnipeg, costing $4,200, bore taxes of $116. A similar house in a "bay" would pay taxes at $61.25."

Siscoe's Ore Supply Drops

Believe Higher Grade Near Surface May Help This Year

While acknowledging that ore supply is declining, President J. B. Lynch of Siscoe Gold Mines informed shareholders at their annual meeting that some good high grade ore was tied up near the surface which is expected to be available for milling this summer.

Ore reserves were estimated as sufficient for 1½ years' requirements. Plant and equipment are stated to be standing up well with some of the Diesel equipment sold last year at a good price. Drilling operations are to be continued in the hope some new ore bodies can be found. Operations are regarded as being on a "semi-salvage" basis.

Consider Dividend Late In Year

Future dividends will depend largely on developments at the mine but consideration of dividend action is to be given next December.

Of new projects, Mr. Lynch informed shareholders that outside work was proceeding at several properties and that shareholders would be advised of results.

Production in January was reported by the mine manager at $106,000 from 30,500 tons of ore, and in February $118,000 was recovered from 30,000 tons of ore treated. Currently 50% of production is being drawn from broken ore reserves.

John Ahearn was temporarily added to the board of directors to replace J. H. C. Waite who, under pressure of other business, has been unable to attend to Siscoe affairs.

Mr. Waite is vice-president and this position will remain vacant until he returns to the country. Other directors were re-elected.

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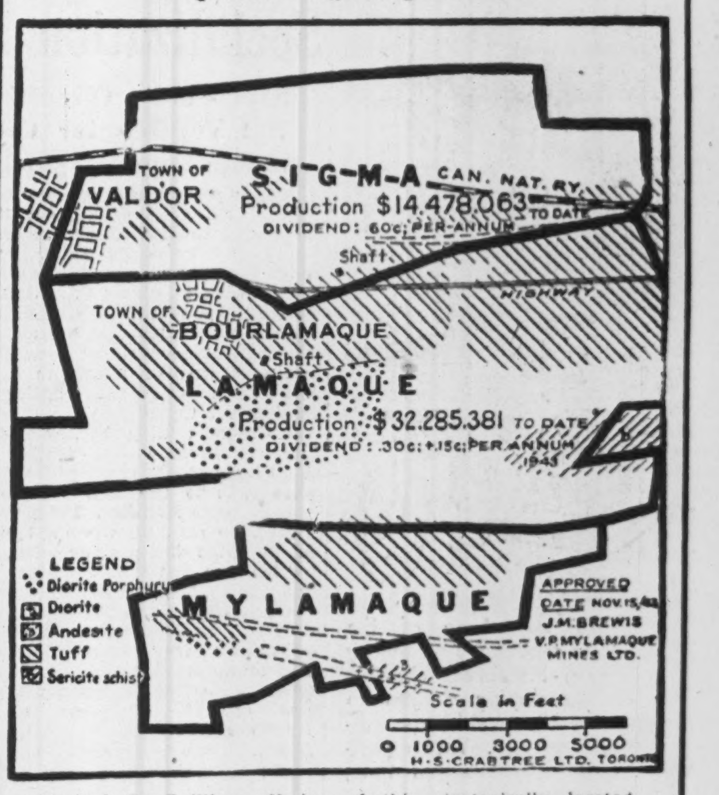

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Builders Submit Housing Proposals

Advise Subsidized Rental-Housing For 15% of Families

Building of 250,000 low-cost houses for Canadians in the first five years after the war will be needed, the National House Builders' Association believes. More than 150,000 men would be employed on and off site for such a program, it is pointed out, with an annual outlay around $200 millions if average cost per unit is $4,000.

In a submission to the Dominion Government the year-old association, comprising groups of building contractors throughout the country, under presidency of J. L. E. Price, Montreal, has sought to supplement or to counter proposals made earlier to Ottawa from other quarters.

NHBA Suggests

Alarmed lest uneconomic programs of subsidized housing be undertaken in Canada NHBA offers the following suggestions:

1. Subsidized rental-housing for 15% of Canadian families requiring postwar accommodation. This would be financed by federal or provincial governments either by direct rental at rates based on ability to pay or by cash subsidy to owners undertaking to do so at cost plus an agreed profit.

2. More encouragement of home ownership under a broadened National Housing Act; specifically, NHA terms should be revised to permit rural as well as urban loans with lower down payment, longer mortgage amortization and lower interest rates.

The NHBA, discussing the first proposal, frowns on a "revolutionary" suggestion that 60% of Canadian families can't get homes except through subsidy. It fears such a theory may strengthen argument for public versus private ownership. It fears it might also provoke unfavorable reaction from organized labor and the armed forces as it implies postwar wages will be so low only 40% of Canadian families will be able to afford to own homes.

"In times of national and political contention a nation of home owners is strong . . . a man who owns his home has a better chance to weather economic storms in times of personal misfortune," the association claims.

The builders are opposed to municipal subsidy on the grounds that it would be a burden on existing housing with a consequent general lowering of all housing standards in the community.

Any government action which affects real property values has wide repercussions and the probable effect on these values of large-scale new construction should receive most careful study, NHBA says.

Slums, Town Planning

Federal subsidies should provide funds for compensation when privately owned property is expropriated to reclaim blight areas, the builders suggest. They propose 50-year loans at little or no interest if the construction concerned is part of a recognized town planning program.

They consider a long-term master plan a fundamental requirement of adequate housing programs in large communities.

Federal Government, NHBA urges, should act at once to gain the co-operation of provincial governments for legislative and other action to promote an adequate nation-wide program for housing.

The builders express belief their own arguments are supported in the Curtis subcommittee's findings, to be published in March. Dr. C. A. Curtis, Queen's University, presided over the Housing and Town Planning subcommittee of the James Advisory Committee on Reconstruction.

But they find it "difficult to understand demands emanating from some quarters for establishment of a Crown company or agency to build postwar houses."

There is little evidence, NHBA argues, that private industry is unable to provide housing more quickly, efficiently and economically than such an establishment.

NHA To Be Liberalized

In proposing a broadened National Housing Act to call for lower down payment, longer mortgage amortization and lower interest rates, NHBA says down payment on a house selling up to $7,000 for land and building shouldn't exceed 10%; amortization should be 30 instead of 20 years; interest rates might well be reduced to amplify the other savings to home owners. Houses selling at more than $7,000, but at not more than $10,000, should benefit from a similar system of financing except that, in this case, down payment should be on a graded scale with a minimum of 20% for $10,000 value.

Where selling price includes stoves, refrigerators, light fixtures, etc., essential to occupancy of the dwelling, NHBA proposes the value of such equipment should be added to the valuation and the mortgage increased to that extent.

"It is important that valuations for mortgage loan appraisals be based on existing actual prices if misunderstanding on this point is not to frustrate the whole housing program."

Special Provisions Urged

The NHA should provide 95% mortgage loans for ex-servicemen instead of the present 90% maximum, say the builders. They urge also consideration of life insurance on the mortgagor at federal expense to ensure that, in the event of his death or incapacity, the dwelling would be freed from mortgage encumbrance.

Families, able to pay an economic rent but not wishing to own a house, would be amply served by builders if the Federal Home Improvement Plan were revived. The association believes also that the Housing Conversion Plan, now in effect, should be continued. It provides multi-family accommodation by converting large or old single houses, etc., in congested areas.

"Lease-Purchase-Option" Plan

Another NHBA proposal is a flexible "lease-purchase-option" plan. This calls for a small sum guaranteeing the lease, to be required as a deposit. Payments under the lease include an additional sum which accumulates to the credit of the lessee; is applied as a down payment at the end of the lease period. The association says the plan has been thoroughly proved and urges its adoption in Canada.

Considerable demand for new block apartments after the war is foreseen and the builders ask that NHA financing once more be made available for such construction.

But NHBA in this connection says revision of income tax regulations is essential. "Progressively increased principal payments under amortization rates on long-term financing have the effect of increasing income taxes beyond earned surplus," the submission claims.

The association represents larger operators among the house-building enterprisers and contractors in several cities. In the past the great bulk of all Canadian house building has been executed by such specialists, rather than by general building contractors, and their opinions on future housing therefore bear considerable weight in the industry.

Housing and other suggestions of the Canadian Construction Association went late in 1943 to the Commons reconstruction committee. The Curtis summary of recommendations was transmitted to the Cabinet soon afterward and the Throne Speech more recently forecast new housing legislation under which an allocation of $25 millions has been mentioned.

B. C. Phone Co. Business Up

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER—Net profit for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1943, amounting to $642,246 is reported by British Columbia Telephone Co., in the annual report issued here last week by President Gordon Farrell.

Total revenue amounted to $7.7 millions, and total expenses, including bank interest, amounted to $7.1 millions.

High level of industrial activity created a heavy demand for new or additional telephone service, Mr. Farrell stated. The company ended the year with 5,469 more telephones in service than in the previous year. There were 153,916 telephones in service at Dec. 31, 1942, and new installations were permitted under governmental control.

While there was a rise in gross revenue over 1942, increased operating costs and taxes resulted in a decrease in net revenue as compared with the 1942 period.

Adjustments in wage schedules and a higher average number of employees accounted for practically the entire increase in operating expenses.

Election in Alberta Unlikely This Year

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON.—It doesn't look as if Alberta will have an election this year.

According to estimates for 1944-45, tabled in the legislature by Provincial Treasurer Solon E. Low last week, an estimated $3,000 is provided for the Alberta Election Act, the same as last year.

Asked by reporters where in the estimates they might find the provision for a general election, the minister replied, "Look for that in next year's estimates!"

Lease of life of the present legislature expires in 1945.

MacKinnon Steel Montreal Listing

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—Preferred and common shares of MacKinnon Structural Steel Co. were called for trading on the Montreal Stock Exchange on Feb. 28, with ticker abbreviation MK.

Outstanding capital comprises 3,563 of 5% cumulative redeemable sinking fund first preference shares out of an authorized issue of 5,000 shares and 15,500 common shares of an authorized issue of 25,000 shares.

MacKinnon Structural Steel is a concern which took over the property and undertakings of MacKinnon Steel Corp. on March 31, 1943 (in consideration of the issue of present outstanding capital and $71,250 cash). Business comprises fabrication and erection of steel frames for buildings, steel bridges, plate work, tanks and other products.

Bell Head Hits Socialization

Says Public Ownership Not Feasible for Communications

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Pointing out that those who would change the present social and economic order have asked for public ownership of communications, President C. F. Sise of Bell Telephone Co. of Canada informed shareholders at the annual meeting that government ownership and operation of telephone communication was not considered feasible for Canada.

In Ontario and Quebec, he said, a large rural area was served by small independent companies which were able to use Bell Telephone long distance facilities. These companies, he showed, were a logical development and provide adequate service for their subscribers. In many cases, Mr. Sise stated, farmers do their own repairs. Operation is thus less expensive than it would be under a large government operated organization. There are 926 of these connecting companies in the two central provinces serving 170,000 subscribers, Mr. Sise declared.

To Take Care of Servicemen

Speaking of future policy, Mr. Sise said the company intended to provide suitable jobs for 2,300 employees on active service and to inaugurate a work program that will absorb not only present and returning employees, but many additional workers.

Unparalleled war activity in all fields has presented difficult problems of finding help and vital telephone materials, Mr. Sise indicated.

Noting that earnings in 1943 were $6.95 a share, Mr. Sise said it was necessary to draw on reserves $893,300 to meet the $8 dividend. Allowing for the refundable portion of taxes of $1.95 a share which will eventually be received—although it is not immediately available—Mr. Sise pointed out dividends may be considered as adequately covered.

Viau Ltd. — Certificate covering 208 shares of the company's 5% preferred stock have been cancelled, reducing the outstanding issue to 9,077 shares, the Montreal Stock Exchange reports.

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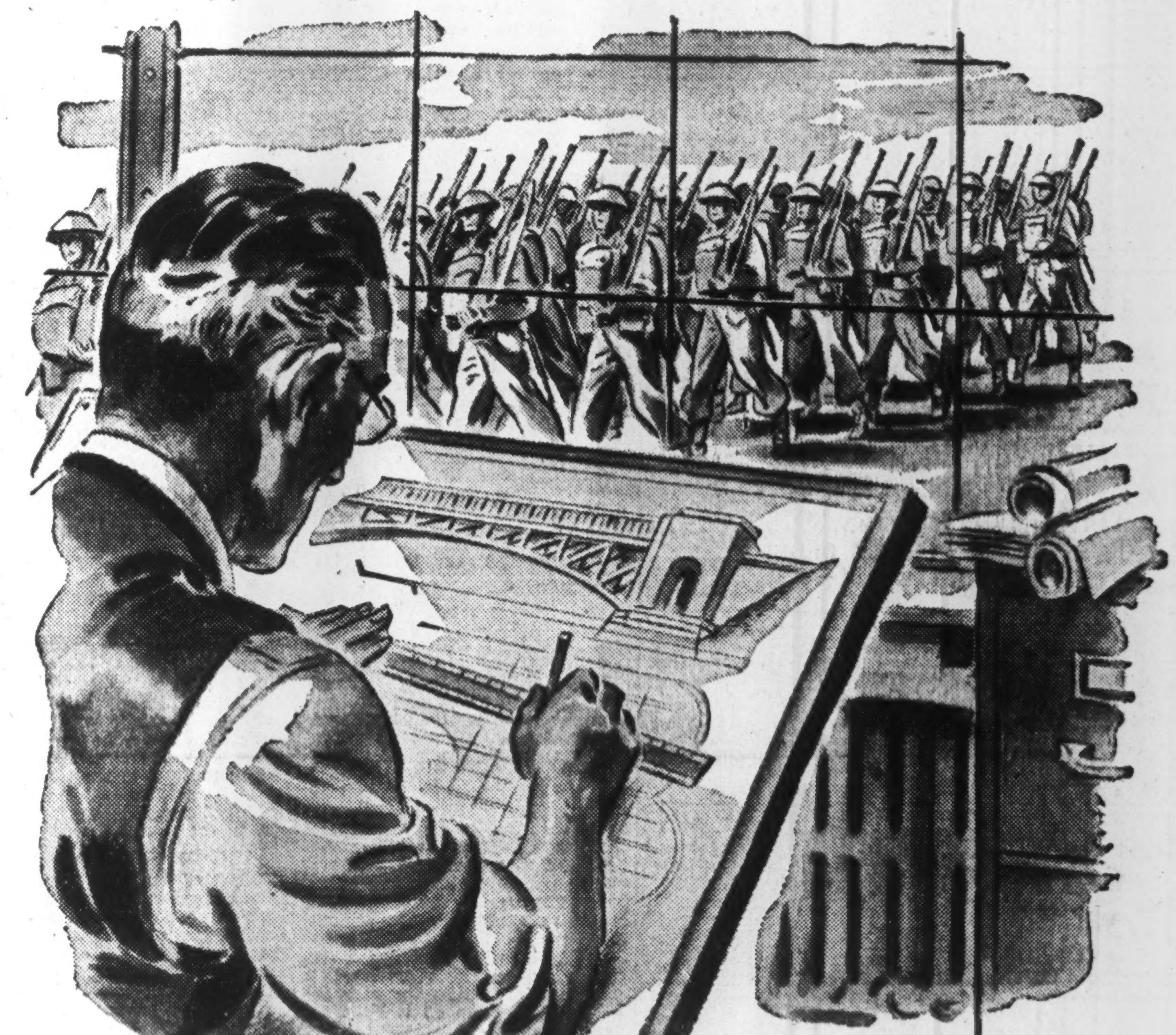

Just how soon or how suddenly this war will end is anyone's guess. Just how long or how short the road to Victory will be no one can foretell. But one thing is as sure as sunrise—we cannot begin too early to plan for the post-war world! Long before the ink is dry on the treaties of peace, we must be ready to deal with *problems* of peace . . . for peace depends upon more than paper. Peace depends upon human contentment. Peace depends upon every man and woman being free to live fully and to live usefully.

Let us face up to it, now. There must be no fruitless searching for employment in this country in the years that follow Victory. There must be no wanton wastage of human material and initiative. There must be a place in our national scheme of things for every willing man and woman. There must be work, worthy work and gainful work, for every person who seeks it. There *must* be. And there *can* be.

For look at the mighty possibilities of this great country of ours. Look at the things that need doing—and the means that lie at our hands to do them. Look at the need for better homes—for healthier homes, for lovelier homes . . . Look at the need for worthier towns—for planned, convenient towns, without ugliness, without slums. Look at the need for railroad development—for modernized rolling stock, for widespread electrification. Look at the great bridges that should be built—the cloverleafs that could make road travel swifter and freer from danger. Look how the benefits of electricity might be spread to remote farms and hamlets . . .

And that isn't half the story. In every home, in every factory and store and warehouse and theatre there will be modernization and improvement to be made. New extension and refurnishing . . . new furniture . . . new equipment . . . new machines . . . new elevators. In every field of transportation there will be work to do . . . new automobiles to be built . . . new trucks and tractors . . . new street cars, new buses, new planes. In every civic centre there will be the need for new recreational and entertainment facilities . . . new parks and arenas, new theatres, new swimming pools. In every town and city finer and worthier cultural centres and health centres will be required . . . enlarged universities, schools, libraries, hospitals, laboratories and clinics.

There is no need to ask where post-war work shall be found. But every one of us now should be studying *how* this work shall be done. We should be studying the changes and improvements we mean to make in our homes . . . the re-planning and expansion of our factories . . . the re-fitting and remodelling of our stores and offices, of our restaurants and theatres . . . the needs of our communities—planning better housing, better streets, better lighting, better civic centres and cultural centres, better parks, better transportation, better hospitalization. While there must not be the slightest relaxation of our all-out efforts to win the war—we must plan and we must start planning now.

Many governmental, municipal and industrial groups already are planning. Many individuals are planning. But more planning is needed; more is possible. Don't think this doesn't concern you. It does. Whether you're a home-maker, a plant operator, a farmer or a storekeeper or a civic leader—start figuring for the future, and start *now!* For by planning today, we prepare ready-made markets for tomorrow—markets which will absorb our fullest productive effort and thus create full and gainful employment for everyone.

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